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BOSTONIAN BRINGS SCROLLS CHINESE EMPRESS PAINTED

B. Atwood Robinson Has Art
Relics That Were Among
the Last the Late Dowager
Did for Anyone.

SPLENDID MARKET

Americans Are Not Develop-
ing Quarter of Trade in
Big Kingdom That Awaits
Them, He Declares.

"Long Life" and "Happiness" are the titles of two scrolls painted by the late Empress Dowager of China and sent by a high official to B. Atwood Robinson of Boston on the eve of his departure from China a few weeks ago. Mr. Robinson, who has arrived, is president of the Sub-Target Gun Company of Boston, was in China for several weeks and had business relations with the government officials of the empire and its various provinces. The Empress Dowager heard of Mr. Robinson, painted the scrolls, and sent them to him as a token of his visit.

The scrolls are 5½ by 3½ feet in size. On a heavy linen body of fine texture are painted backgrounds of orange. In the center of these grounds are carmine squares upon which the Chinese symbols of "long life" and "happiness" are painted in India ink. The scrolls are highly treasured by Mr. Robinson, both because they are the handwork of the Empress Dowager herself and were probably among the last, if not the very last gifts by her to an American before her sudden death a few days later. Mrs. Robinson is the possessor of a hand-embroidered silk mandarin cloak, the gift of a government official.

Great Opportunity There.

"Now is the time for Americans to go to China with their industries. The opportunity at present is great for that country is favorably disposed toward us and receives our industries with open arms. While at one time it was almost impossible for me to do anything in China, I have now succeeded in establishing a factory for our concern at Tien-Tsin.

"Railroads are being built all over China, opening up provinces in the interior which formerly could be reached only by river steamers. One of these interior provinces, Szechuan, has a population of 70,000,000. Factories are being built everywhere and much American machinery is being installed. Americans are not developing a quarter of the market that awaits them there.

Officials Grateful.

The action of the United States in returning a portion of the indemnity has aroused the profound gratitude of all Chinese officials. The amount that was returned is being used to educate 200 Chinese in the colleges of the United States. It will not be long before a majority of the official positions will be held by men of American education.

This is fast adding to the favorable regard in which America is held.

"The nation is arming itself as a matter of defense only. The Chinese are a peace-loving people, and China will never seek a quarrel with any nation.

"All office holders in China are now forbidden to use opium. They are given a certain period to break the habit, and must break it or be discharged. In 10 years the use of opium will be extinct. I saw no drunkards save those of foreign birth.

"I have a cup and saucer decorated with the Chinese and American flags of the same make as those presented at Amoy to each sailor of the American battleship fleet now touring the world. Amoy spent nearly \$400,000 in entertaining the fleet. The report that Amoy received the fleet coldly is without foundation."

PERSONS RESCUED AT EVERETT FIRES

EVERETT—Three fires and as many brave rescues in the Belmont Hill district kept the fire department busy for several hours. The fires were each within a short distance and time of the other. One of the fires necessitated a general alarm. Two babies and a woman were rescued. In all, four houses were badly damaged and two barns destroyed.

MORSE WRIT EXTENDED.

NEW YORK—C. W. Morse, who is now in the toils awaiting decision on appeal against the sentence of 15 years imprisonment imposed by Judge Hough was not brought before the U. S. court on the writ of error granted by Judge Lacombe. The writ of error has been extended until February 1. Morse remains in the toils.

MRS. STUART TO READ.

Mrs. Ruth McNary Stuart will give a reading in Copley Hall Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Boston branch of the American Folk-Lore Society. Mrs. Stuart is a writer as well as a reader. This is her first appearance in Boston for several years.

HAYTI TRANQUIL; STORM NOT OVER?

Populace Hails New President, But Uncertainty as to General Simon's Attitude Portends More Trouble.

PORT AU PRINCE—All Hayti is seemingly tranquil, but it may prove the calm before the storm. The Haytian soldiers who but 48 hours ago were shouting their "Vive la Presidente Alexis" and preparing to follow his leadership against the insurgents under General Simon have changed their tune. With rifles they are doing guard duty in the streets, while the populace in gala attire cries "Vive la Presidente Legitime" and is making a holiday in celebration of the downfall of one administration and the elevation of another.

But there is a sinister aspect to the situation. Twenty-five miles away the troops of General Simon are closing in on the city.

The fact that the troops protected the deposed president and permitted him to secure a refuge on a foreign warship inflamed the enemies of the late administration. Bands of looters from the outlying sections of the city invaded the business district. Detachments of loyal troops were sent against the mob. Eight men were killed at the first volley and a number wounded. This took the spirit out of the mob and they put up a weak resistance but in the fighting four others were killed.

The trouble was quickly put down and in a short time all was tranquility again. General Perdevin has been made military governor of the city.

Ex-President Alexis will be taken to Jamaica on the French cruiser Duguay Trouin. His personal fortune is safe, as most of it is deposited in British and United States financial institutions.

NO CAUSE FOR INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON—There is no intention on the part of the United States to intervene in Hayti. The deposition of Nord Alexis and the establishment of a new provisional government under General Legitime is regarded by the state department officials as purely an internal affair. Disorder in the city of Port au Prince would be sufficient excuse for Commander Hood to take precautionary steps to secure order. General Simon is hurrying to Port au Prince and he will undoubtedly have a strong voice in the formation of the new government. It is asserted that he is a supporter of General Legitime.

FURNISS IS EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON—The charge against American Minister Henry M. Furniss that he encouraged Nord Alexis to resist to the last in the hope that a clash would come which would necessitate American intervention and possibly result in the annexation of Hayti to the United States, is regarded by the state department as without foundation. Furniss, who is a negro, is well thought of by the state department, and is an experienced diplomat. He has been in constant communication with the department, and, knowing the sentiment here, officials of the department believe that he would be the last to entertain such ideas.

HELEN KELLER AIDS A SALE FOR BLIND

Among the opportunities which the public of Boston has for helping the blind is that which is presented by the sale at 383 Boylston street of the product of the Massachusetts Industries for the Blind, in connection with which a reception has been arranged for this afternoon by the Massachusetts commission for the blind and the Perkins institution.

Miss Helen Keller, formerly a member of the commission, in a letter to Mrs. Charles F. F. Campbell, superintendent of the industrial department, accepting an invitation to this reception, expresses pleasure that the articles which the blind have produced at the workshops and at their homes continue to attract the public. She says that by purchasing the beautiful and desirable things on sale at the salesroom, people will be giving the sightless what they want most—employment.

"Nothing is so terrible to those whom the dark holds in thrall as lack of profitable work. No holiday is welcome unless it brings them the sense of having worked to a good purpose. I am sure that people who visit the shop will see that the blind have earned their holiday, and I trust that your appeal will not be in vain."

MATHEWS POINTS OUT BOSTON NEED

John L. Mathews, whose contributions to magazines and the daily press on commercial and industrial development have attracted much attention and who after a thorough study of the waterways of this country has been investigating those of European countries, is now in Boston. He says that it is the inevitable tendency of western trade to seek other outlets than Boston, especially by the gulf ports and Montreal.

In speaking of Boston's future and its relations to inland waterways, Mr. Mathews points out the necessity of developing a richer "buying back" country, and high class manufactures depending on skilled labor.

One of the Busiest Spots In the World, New York's City Hall Park



STANDARD OPPOSES TARIFF CHANGES, SAYS ARCHBOLD

Witness in Federal Suit
Confident He Will Leave
Stand Before Today's Ses-
sion Ends.

NOTES OF PURCHASE

NEW YORK—John D. Archbold put the Standard Oil Company on record today as opposed to "tariff tinkering" in one of the most sensational bits of testimony gleaned from the present hearing of the federal dissolution suit.

In subscribing to the conditions which make it impossible for the Russian oil producers to compete with the Standard Oil Company's product in the United States, the witness averred that the remedy lay in the Russian producers' own hands, since, by the removal of the duty, thus giving Standard Oil free access to Russian consumption, Russian producers could obtain like privileges in the United States.

Showing solicitude for the efforts of the federal attorney to lay bare the intricate mechanism of the mysterious Pacific Coast Oil Company, long since absorbed by the trust, under the name of the Standard Oil Company of California, the witness produced a memorandum purporting to show the gradual increase of that corporation's capital stock.

Paid \$751,000 for Company.

"The Standard Oil Company purchased the Pacific Coast Oil Company in 1900 for \$751,000," began Mr. Archbold. "At that time it had a capital of \$1,000,000. In 1902 the capitalization was increased to \$3,000,000. In 1903 it was further increased to \$6,000,000, and in 1903 the capital was raised to \$16,000,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$25,000,000 and the name changed to the Standard Oil Company of California."

Attorney Kellogg established that the export phase of the oil industry has decreased from 70 per cent in 1870 to 18 per cent today. This was to controvert Mr. Archbold's contention that the Standard Oil Company was responsible for the development of export trade by the surmounting of "hazardous" obstacles.

At this juncture James A. Moffatt, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, walked into the court room and seated himself among counsel for the defense. He is scheduled to succeed Mr. Archbold in the witness chair.

Tariff Mentioned.

The tariff question was brought into the limelight. Mr. Archbold had said the Standard Oil Company did buy some Roumanian oil. Mr. Kellogg wanted to know whether the Standard Oil Company paid duty on oil to England, France, Germany and Italy. Mr. Archbold admitted that it did not.

"You don't ship any oil to Russia, do you?"

"In spite of the prohibitive tariff, we manage to get a little in," answered Mr. Archbold.

"All this talk about the Standard Oil Company being favored by the tariff regulations is all bosh," said the witness enthusiastically. "Whenever the European countries admit American oil free, they are given the same privilege. I don't see that anything in the world looks fairer. They can make their own conditions."

Reverting again to the domestic trade (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

STRAUS FAVORS U.S. COMPENSATING INJURED WORKERS

Secretary of Labor Believes
Government Should Aid
Labor by Adopting Em-
ployers' Liability System.

PRAISE FOR ALIENS

WASHINGTON—"The U. S. bureau of labor is making a careful study of industrial accidents, employers' liability and workmen's insurance," says Secretary Strauss in his annual report just published. He regards reform in regard to employers' liability one of the great industrial needs of the times, and he puts himself on record in favor of the government aiding in the improvement of the conditions of labor by extending compensation to its disabled employees.

The secretary urgently recommends the adoption of a definite system of positive supervision and regulation of corporations through an administrative office, urging that such a system is constructive not destructive. Through this office it would be possible to publish important facts as to corporate operations, at the same time properly safeguarding all proper business secrets.

Secretary Strauss believes that the departure of aliens who have acquired wealth in the United States, to spend it abroad, is not bad, from an American business point of view. These people take with them, he says, American ideals, American tastes and American requirements, which they, consciously or unconsciously, transplant. This view is exploited in his annual report, now published.

"The influence of this emigration," he says, "upon our foreign trade, especially upon our exports, is not inappreciable. The emigrant is a commercial missionary. His desire for many of our manufactures, with the need of which he has become accustomed, doubtless has contributed to the export of such products, both directly and indirectly, to the country to which he has emigrated."

In this particular the secretary tends to refute the accepted argument against foreign immigration. Secretary Strauss does not maintain that the good done by these "commercial missionaries" over balances the harm, but his idea seems to be that the benefit is of the sort that accumulates.

CAMBRIDGE AGAIN PROTESTS "L" PLAN

Cambridge citizens again have registered a protest against the plans for subway stations proposed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. This time the protest comes through the medium of the Citizens' Trade association, which has appointed a committee to appear formally before Mayor Wardwell and emphatically protest.

At the meeting which appointed the committee, speakers in turn attacked every general plan that has yet been presented by the Elevated and then every single station plan was attacked and none of them approved. The Elevated company was not represented at the meeting.

NAME BAY STATE MAN.

WASHINGTON—The appointment of Robert G. Valentine of Massachusetts as assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, vice Major Larnabee, resigned, was announced today.

Newspaper Row and City Hall of the Metropolis

NEW YORK—No district in the world is so important to so large a number of people as the two or three acres of ground between Broadway, Brooklyn bridge entrance and Nassau street. Set in spacious grounds between Broadway and Park Row is the New York City Hall, where the numerous administrative details of a municipality of more than 4,000,000 people are attended to. Thousands work for the city and depend upon the departments controlled from City Hall for their livelihood.

Across the street are the majority of the newspaper office buildings from which a large share of the news of the world reaches the country. For several of the great newspapers syndicate their news to other papers, while the dailies published in the buildings shown in the accompanying cut themselves are widely read.

Just around the corner of City Hall and beyond the large building with the dome is the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, the great structure which binds the parts of Greater New York together. It is reached through City Hall Park, through which, or past which, at least 2,000,000 people pass daily.

NEW LEAGUE AIMS TO TEACH ITALIANS

Mass Meeting to Be Held
on Next Sunday to Aid
the Proposed Educational
System.

Plans have been started for the forming of an educational league among the young Italians of Boston, the objects of which will be the uplifting and general betterment of the race. Behind the plans are many well known Italians of Boston. The formation of the scheme is credited to Joseph A. Morenda of Brookline street.

Mr. Morenda believes that to gather into a class the sincere young men who desire an education and show them the advantages gained through the use of Boston's free institutions of learning a great work can be done in laying the foundation of material improvement in the Italian race in this city.

On Sunday evening next a mass meeting is to be held, at which several public speakers will appear. At least 3,000 young Italian men will attend, it is expected.

BOSTON'S PAYROLL GREATLY REDUCED

The city payroll statement for November shows a decrease of \$109,276.26, in comparison with the figures of November of last year, and a decrease of \$468,204.72 for the past 11 months, compared with the corresponding months of last year.

The payroll for November, 1908, amounted to \$1,018,210.29, while the draft for November of last year was \$1,127,486.49. During the past 11 months City Treasurer Slattery has paid out in salaries and wages \$11,566,201.22, while the money paid out for the same purpose in the first 11 months of last year amounted to \$12,034,405.94.

FERRYBOAT HITS FISHING VESSEL

The Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad ferryboat Brewster, which has met with several mishaps of late, was in collision about 4 o'clock this morning with the fishing schooner Georgianna.

Little damage was done to the ferryboat, but the schooner's bowsprit and forewiring were carried away. About a score of passengers were on the Brewster, but none were injured.

The Georgianna was bound for T wharf with 20,000 pounds of fish taken on the Cape shore.

FEWER REGISTER AT LAW SCHOOL

Registration in the Harvard law school this year shows a slight decrease in the number of students compared with last year. There are 684 students in the school as against 714 a year ago. A decrease of 36 in number of entering students is largely responsible for the falling-off.

The effect of the discouragement put upon the practice by college seniors of spending their fourth year in college in the first year law work is seen in the decrease of some 20 of those ambitious students.

The faculties of both the college and the law school recognize that the inevitable result of such a course is crowding of college work in the first three years, and neglect by the student either of his law work or the various college activities of a man's senior year. And all of these things tend to lessen the value of a man's university training.

In the law school 120 colleges and universities now have representatives. Harvard, Yale and Princeton are the leaders of the list.

EXPERTS TO TALK AT TECHNOLOGY

The bulletin of the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces the following free lectures in Huntington hall:

Dec. 7—"The Charles River Basin Improvements," by Hiram A. Miller, engineer, and William S. Youngman, secretary of the basin commission.

Dec. 17—"Modern Illuminants and Illumination," by Dr. Louis Bell of Boston.

Jan. 13—"Corrosion of Iron and Methods of Preventing It," by Dr. W. H. Walker of the Institute of Technology.

Jan. 28—"The Future of Electricity," by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz of Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.

The society plans to observe the anniversary of the birth of Darwin in February and other lecturers have been engaged to speak later in the season. These include Prof. Charles E. Locke of Columbia, Prof. Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution, and Prof. George E. Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Solar observatory, Pasadena, Cal.

ELDER ACCLAIMED FOR HIGH OFFICE

The Hon. Samuel J. Elder stands high in the esteem of his associates at the bar as was amply demonstrated at the 10th annual dinner of the Bar Association of the county of Middlesex Wednesday evening at Young's hotel when he was introduced by the president of the association, Samuel K. Hamilton, as "our Attorney-General under Taft."

This is the second time within a week that Mr. Elder has been publicly mentioned as the next attorney-general.

Mr. Elder urged the members of the association to endeavor to stop delay in court trials.

"Under our present system," said he, "cases are postponed from one and a half years to three years, during which time witnesses forget, invent and sometimes die."

Ex-Senator James H. Vahey, the defeated Democratic candidate for governor, amused his auditors by remarking in the course of his address:

"I learned for the first time officially today that I was not elected governor. I suspected as much."

CHURCH COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

The business meeting and election of officers of the first department of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal church in America was held in the parish house of Trinity church this afternoon. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Rt. Rev. Chauncy B. Brewster, D. D., of Connecticut; secretary, T. F. Davies of Worcester; treasurer, ex-Gov. F. W. Rollins of Concord, N. H.; representative of council at meetings, Charles G. Saunders, Boston.

HALF-FARE CASE TO BE APPEALED

The question of the constitutionality of chapter 530 of the acts of 1908, relative to the carrying of the evening school pupils of the city of Haverhill, over the lines of the Boston and North River Street Railway at half fare is now well on its way to the supreme court for a decision.

The complaint made because the company has refused to comply with the act, made by George R. Gay, superintendent of school of Haverhill, has reached the office of Attorney-General Malone forwarded there by Chairman Hall of the railroad commissioners.

HARVARD SENIORS NAME BOARD.

President A. G. Cable of the Harvard senior class has appointed the following committee to nominate class officers and committees: E. S. Allen, E. P. Currier, J. M. Groton, P. M. Henry, R. M. Middlemass, A. S. Olmstead, W. M. Rand, W. G. Wendell, E. T. Wentworth and O. G. Wood. Those selected for committees will be voted upon next week.

GYPSE MOTH EXPERT QUILTS.

Prof. Archie H. Kirkland, head of the state gypsy moth department has resigned.

SCION OF REVERE FAMILY TELLS OF THE FAMOUS RIDE

Ernest W. Lincoln of Hingham Scouts at Declaration of Publisher That Longfellow Poem Is Wrong.

REFERS TO HISTORY

Paul Revere did take the famous ride to Lexington!

New proof of the Revolutionary hero's exploit was secured today from a descendant of Revere. He said:

"Revere Lincoln of Oak Park, Ill., probably knows what he is talking about, getting the story of Revere's ride directly from his mother, who was a granddaughter of Paul Revere."

These words were spoken to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Ernest W. Lincoln of Hingham, husband of one of the two sisters mentioned in a Chicago dispatch, in which Revere Lincoln was quoted as having declared that he had heard the story of Revere's ride from his mother and that all the documents relating to that historic event were in possession of his two sisters, who live in Hingham.

Sustains Truth of Poem.

Revere Lincoln's statement was part of a denial of a story sent out by Mr. Benjamin, a New York publisher declaring the ride of Paul Revere as narrated in Longfellow's poem to be false to history in nearly every one of its incidents. The publisher claims to possess a letter written by John Hancock to Elbridge Gerry indicating that they were fully informed of the movements of the British and that there was no need of any ride to spread the "cry of alarm" to every Middlesex village and farm. He does not deny that Revere made a ride of some kind on the famous 18th of April, but nothing of the sort exploited in the histories. Furthermore, he declares that Revere never claimed to have made such a ride.

Insists on Historical Fact.

Mr. Lincoln said:

"It is immaterial to me whether Revere ever made the ride or not. If it is material to people generally, let them read the history of their country. The New York man does know what he is talking about; Revere Lincoln does. I do not care what the newspapers say upon the subject."

Ernest Lincoln would not permit any view or examination of the documents mentioned by Revere Lincoln as being in the possession of his sisters in their Hingham home. The door bells of two homes of these sisters were repeatedly rung without response.

Edward W. McGillevan, city registrar of Boston, who wrote a history of the ride for the Society of Colonial Wars and is an authority on the subject, owing to 15 years study of it, says in speaking of the letter in Mr. Benjamin's possession:

"Mr. Benjamin forgets that for the whole week ending with April 16, 1775, the leaders of the revolutionary movement who were in headquarters at Mr. Clark's house in Lexington were aware that a movement was on foot by the British to capture the supplies at Concord."

Hancock Letter Explained.

"The letter which Mr. Benjamin refers to was sent by Hancock at 9 o'clock on the night of the 18th in answer to a note from Gerry, who had been in conference with others of the committee of safety in Lexington early in the afternoon. On his way home to Cambridge, Gerry met a large body of British on the way toward Lexington and sent the note above mentioned to Hancock."

"Revere was also warned of this patrol. He narrowly escaped arrest at their hands between the Charlestown and Cambridge line, where a tablet has been placed. The letters of the time, the histories, and the old documents all show that Revere made the ride. Longfellow, with poetic license, did make mistakes. He was, wrong in putting Revere on the Charlestown shore loaded and spurred, waiting for the signals in the church tower. He also made a mistake in getting him to Concord where the embattled farmers stood."

Weather Forecast

The cold weather that has been experienced in New England since Tuesday night continues with a few degrees of frigidity added. The temperature at 8 a. m. today at the Boston bureau was 21 above, which is five degrees colder than that of the same time Wednesday. All New England is feeling it, but warmer and fair weather, with west to southwest winds, is promised for Friday.

Following is the weather forecast for today:

For New England: Fair tonight and Friday, slightly warmer with westerly winds.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday and slightly warmer with light westerly winds; minimum temperature 16 to 22 degrees.

High water 7:10 a. m. and 7:40 p. m.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS TO TALK MUCH, BUT MAKE FEW LAWS

Economy Will Be Keynote of Session Owing to \$50,000,000 Excess in Government Accounts This Year.

LABOR IS PROBLEM

Temperance and Tariff Questions, Naval and Child Labor Bills Will Be Considered by Solons.

WASHINGTON—Plenty of talk, but few laws.

This, in a nutshell, is likely to be the record of the final session of the 60th Congress, which will open next Monday and close March 4. Outside of appropriation bills it is not expected that there will be any very important legislation enacted. Economy will be the watchword, and the appropriations for next year may not run much over \$1,000,000,000.

It will be necessary to skip a bit, because Uncle Sam has spent nearly \$50,000,000 more than his income since July 1, when his financial year began. Treasury experts figure that the shortage on June 30, 1909, the end of the fiscal year, will be about \$100,000,000. In addition to the regular budget, the only measure calling for the expenditure of much money to go through is the river and harbor bill.

No Buildings Bill.

A public building bill having been passed at the last session, there will be none this year. The glittering prizes which it provides are awarded only once in each Congress.

The absorbing issues in the last campaign will be up early and often. These are the labor and temperance questions. The Federation of Labor and similar organizations are going to make the hardest kind of a fight to separate unions from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law and to have modified the practice governing the issuance of injunctions.

Temperance people are lining up to force the passage of the Littlefield bill, which authorizes dry states to prohibit the shipping of liquor into their territory. It is now in the hands of the House judiciary committee.

Oratory on Tariff.

Tariff, it is expected, will be the oratorical Marathon of the session. No bill will be presented at this session, but the inquiry conducted by the ways and means committee has stirred up great tariff excitement among congressmen and various interests throughout the country. The new tariff law will be passed at the special session to be called by President-elect Taft shortly after the expiration of the 60th Congress. There is bound to be sharp discussion of the national banking laws, and it would not be surprising if some amendments were passed.

A strong sentiment exists in favor of having national bank examiners paid by the government. A vigorous effort will also be made to put more clauses in the law applying to loans made by a national bank to its officers and directors. There will be no general currency legislation. The national monetary commission may report on a few minor points.

Warm Naval Contest.

When the naval appropriation bill comes up there is likely to be an unusually warm contest over the expansion of the navy and a thorough ventilation of the recent criticisms of the present methods of battleship construction.

Two other familiar fighting issues are the establishment of postal savings banks and rural package delivery. Bills covering both projects were debated at the last session. The postal savings bank measure is a special order for consideration by the Senate on Dec. 14.

Interest in Child Labor.

The fate of the bill against child labor will be watched with interest. It may be taken up before the Christmas holidays.

The Senate has in its calendar, as unfinished business, the bill suspending the operation of the commodity clause of the railroad rate bill, which was recently declared unconstitutional by the circuit court of appeals at Philadelphia, and which is now before the supreme court of the United States for final decision. On Dec. 16 the Senate by special order will resume consideration of the bill to fix the status of the colored soldiers of the 25th infantry, who were discharged by the President for alleged participation in the Brownsville Tex. affair.

WOMAN LECTURES ON WHEAT.

Agnes D. Cameron of Alberta, Canada, in a recent lecture in Chicago on Canada's greatness in the Northwestern portion declared the annual wheat crop of the territory about Alberta was 2,000,000 bushels and that there were it least 2,000,000 acres on which wheat could be raised. Canada does not realize its importance. It is a country for workers, not dreamers, a country in which the youth of the world will travel in search of fortune.—Tribune, Chicago

Miss Banks Signed for Boston Opera

NEW DRAMATIC SOPRANO FOR THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY.



MARGHERITA NAMARO BANKS, Engaged by Director Henry Russell to Sing This Season.

Miss Margherita Namaro Banks, dramatic soprano, has been engaged by Henry Russell, director of the Boston Opera Company, as a prima donna. Miss Banks is a charming young woman of only twenty years. She made her debut in Genoa, Italy, where, as Marguerite in "Faust" she made four appearances. After her debut she went to Milan, and it was there that Mr. Russell heard her sing and was immediately impressed with her voice and acting. Miss

GIRL OF TWELVE YEARS IS AUTHOR

Poet Riley Compliments Helen K. Sharpe and Says She May Develop Any Degree of Excellence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Helen Kathryn Sharpe, with a book of fiction coming from the press this week, will surely do much to confirm the impression that every Hoosier who is not a politician is an author. Helen Kathryn Sharpe is just 12 years old.

Her book, "Sparkles From a Child's Pen," is being published by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sharpe. It consists of 13 selections, poetry and prose, and gives evidence of remarkable ability for a child of her age. With one exception the illustrations are her work also. The short stories are intended for children, some of the titles being: "Naughty Little Chicks," "A Visit From Santa," "The Rag Doll," and "Baby Ruth."

Her mother believes the girl's writings are inspired. Whenever she has a story to write she says she cannot write fast enough and is afraid she will not get all her story told before she finishes her writing. She says she first sees pictures of everything she writes. The story of "Golden Sunbeams—An Easter Story." This was printed last Easter by a Baptist publication.

James Whitcomb Riley has written an appreciation of her efforts, saying: "I think her gift is native and in time by her own industry she may develop to any degree of excellence. Give her my wishes for every good thing."

NEW EXPRESS RATE HEARING IS ASKED

Attorney James F. Jackson has filed a petition to reopen the hearing on express rates, stating that while the American Express Company has changed its rates to conform to the recommendation of the railroad commission it has allowed oppressive rates to remain upon other articles. In other words, it is a hearing upon the graduated scale of the American that Mr. Jackson is after. No date has yet been assigned.

TARIFF CHANGES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

conditions, Prosecutor Kellogg gave Mr. Archibald another opportunity to dilate upon the "hazardous" pitfalls of the oil industry.

Mr. Archibald pointed out that the Standard invariably paid a higher price for the crude product than its competitors and bought all the oil offered, no matter whether or not there was a market for the product.

"In spite of this benevolence, the company managed to pay 35 or 40 per cent dividends and pile up surplus?" interposed Mr. Kellogg.

"I was speaking of the Lima oil field." "When a producer doesn't like the price you offer him for his crude oil, he has no recourse, has he?" inquired Attorney Kellogg.

Mr. Archibald said he could find another purchaser, "if he could," or pump it into the Standard Oil tanks and hold it.

Calls Law Unjust.

A speech against the injustice of the interstate commerce law followed the inquirer's efforts to gain light on the relationship between pipe line carrying charges and the price of crude oil.

"It is a practical impossibility to operate a pipe line as a common carrier," said the witness. "The law compels us to operate certain of our pipe lines as common carriers and they are operated as such."

He "supposed all losses incurred by the pipe lines were charged off the books of the company in a lump sum." The hearing then took a recess.

Banks has studied in Milan under well-known master Sebastiano Breda.

Miss Banks and her mother had just arrived in Boston when interviewed by a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor. At the request of Mr. Russell, Miss Banks sang a selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and it proved a treat for those present.

Mother is a Musician.

Miss Banks is not only a singer, but a concert pianist, having studied for five years under Professor Wilde. Her mother, Mrs. Margaret Banks, is a finished musician, and it was one day when she was playing the piano that she had her daughter, then 17 years old, sing up and down the scale a few times, thereby finding the voice which today is so highly cultivated.

Mrs. Banks said that she and her daughter chose to come to Boston in preference to remaining in Italy, although Miss Banks could easily have made contracts to sing leading operatic parts in that country. Mrs. Banks gave as a reason that the training available here now, on account of the Boston Opera Company's school, is just as good as that obtainable in Italy, at the same time the student has protection which she does not get in Italy.

Compliment to School.

Miss Banks paid a decided compliment to the opera school as a whole and Mr. Conti and Mr. Menotti, the trainers of the singers, in particular when she said that on witnessing one of the rehearsals of the soloists of the opera school, the showing made by them was far better than she had seen in Italy.

Miss Banks is a California girl, her father being a merchant in Los Angeles.

URGE TAX ON COAL TO AID MINERS

American Mining Congress Will Be Asked to Favor State Law to Levy Contributions for Relief Fund.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The American Mining Congress is to be asked to go on record as favoring state laws taxing the coal tonnage of each state to provide a fund for relief and pensions to victims of mine accidents. This resolution is favored by Congressman John G. McHenry.

Up to the beginning of today's session, 559 delegates, representing 37 states and territories, had registered and more are expected. John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine workers, led the debate today on the best methods of conserving the national mineral resources of the country.

"Conservation in the coal mining industry" was discussed, C. W. Traer of Chicago, J. B. Zerbo of Cleveland and J. V. Thompson of Uniontown, Pa., taking part. Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield will formally open the government testing station at Arsenal Park today. Dr. J. A. Holmes, chief of the geologic branch of the geological survey, will conduct a number of experiments there.

E. H. Harriman telegraphed, stating that he could not attend. He is mailing a paper which is to be read.

DR. NORTH ADMITS HE AIDED REVISION

WASHINGTON—With reference to the charge before the ways and means committee of the House that S. N. D. North, present director of the census, on behalf of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers assisted the Senate finance committee in preparing the wool schedules of the Dingley bill, Dr. North said:

"I rendered the hardest service that I know of in my life and merely received compensation therefor. Senator Aldrich felt the necessity for assistance when the tariff matter came up, and asked the Wool Manufacturers' Association to permit me to serve. This they reluctantly did."

Dr. North was not connected with the census bureau at that time. Senator Aldrich declined to make any statement.

Andrew J. Solis of Boston says: "I started this whole thing. I was against the Dingley tariff and heard that a certain man was to be made director of the census, for great work he had done in the preparation of the Dingley bill. I thought that he should not have such a position."

Solis asked that the tariff on wool be reduced from 11 to 8 cents a pound.

SEE NEW BRIBERY IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—The grand jury is continuing its probe of the charges made by Detective Burns, Heney's chief sleuth, that the attorneys of the United Railways Company have tried to bribe his subordinates. The chief evidence so far presented was by John Lawler, who is in the employ of Burns. According to Lawler, he was approached by Luther Brown, head of the United Railways investigation bureau, and offered \$200 to keep a close watch on developments in Burns' office and report thereon.

Lawler alleged that, acting under orders from Burns, he accepted the bribe and produced marked bills which he declared he received from Brown. The latter was subpoenaed as a witness by the grand jury, but he refused to appear.

HILL AND CARNEGIE WILL SPEAK AT BIG CONFERENCE

Elaborate Preparations for Second Meeting in Washington to Consider Conservation of Resources.

HOLD IT ON DEC. 8

WASHINGTON—Elaborate preparations are being made for the second big conservation meeting in Washington. On Dec. 8 the joint conservation conference will be held under the auspices of the national conservation commission in this city, and word has been received from the governors of more than half of the states saying that they expect to be present.

Governors not attending will send representatives of their states. Some 25 national organizations have appointed special conservation committees which will likewise be present. Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill have promised to deliver addresses and the meeting at the Belasco Theater will be opened by President Roosevelt.

The main purpose of the conference is to determine a workable program of some kind of constructive action which will attain the ends aimed at in this movement.

The inventory of natural resources on which the commission has been at work for the past year is now completed and will be ready for this meeting.

It is expected that the early meetings will be attended also by the rivers and harbors congress, the southern commercial congress and several other allied organizations which are planning to hold their sessions in Washington next week. After that the commission will organize in the red room at the Willard Hotel and take up the work of formulating its plans at the Hubbard Memorial Hall.

The work will fall under four general heads, namely, waters, lands, forests and minerals. It is under these heads that the data will come which the conservation commission has been collecting since the famous White House meeting a year ago.

NICKEL "TEA POT" FARE COLLECTION

EASTON, Mass.—Passengers on the branch line between Mansfield and Easton of the Norton & Taunton street railway were somewhat surprised when the conductor held before them something which looked like a nickel teapot. This was the receptacle for their nickels, but some took it as a scheme for collecting money for Christmas dinners for some charity and explanations were in order.

The plan is to do away with the familiar registers and to have the passengers place their fares in this nickel case. When the nickel passed through the spout it hits a bell and registers. If the passenger hands the conductor a coin of a larger denomination the conductor changes it, hands all the change back to the passenger, who in turn takes a nickel from the pile and slides it in the nickel spout.

This plan has been in operation in Canadian cities for a considerable time, but it attracted as much attention here as did the transfers once used hereabouts, with pictures of all sorts and conditions of men. The conductor selected a picture which looked the most like the person asking for a transfer and punched a hole next to it, as a precaution against having the transfer used by a short man with side whiskers instead of a tall man with eyeglasses.

OKLAHOMA OIL OUSTER SUIT FILED

GUTHRIE, Okla.—In the ouster suit filed by the Indian Territory Illuminating Company, Governor Haskell has opened his promised fight to nullify the lease of Osage Indian lands which he claims was wrongfully granted by President Roosevelt. The company which holds 680,000 acres of the Osage lands under lease, is regarded as a Standard Oil subsidiary. The ouster suit is also directed against the plans of T. N. Barnsdale of Pittsburg to pipe natural gas to St. Louis and points east of there.

JAPANESE FISHING BOATS ARE LOST

TOKIO—Between 300 and 400 Japanese fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in the sinking of a number of small fishing boats in Wednesday's typhoon off Hatsu island. Thirty-five fishing boats are already known to have been wrecked and many others are missing.

TAXATION BURDEN HEAVY.

The King of Prussia demands an increase in taxes. A permanent addition of at least \$500,000,000 a year is asked. That is a considerable levy against a population of 37,000,000. It will mean about \$1.38 a head, and, as the people are not paying \$1.80 a head in direct taxes to the state, the total will rise to \$3.18. The public debt of the kingdom amounts to about \$33.50 a head, and the yearly charges on it are \$2.25 a head.—New York Tribune.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

LOWELL—The will of the late Samuel M. Hutchins bequeaths \$11,000 to charity.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—A portion of the levee has been destroyed by dynamites, doing \$50,000 damage.

NEW YORK—Margaret Illington (Mrs. Daniel Frohman) has permanently retired from the stage.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Flood conditions have so improved that the city has now reached a hopeful condition.

PHILADELPHIA—Protestant convention here represents 18,000,000 people of 32 denominations.

WASHINGTON—Associate Forester Price says the annual lumber production will never surpass last year's.

SALEM, Mass.—The city of Lynn is being proceeded against for contempt not obeying the court's order as to sewerage.

DENVER—Feed is scarce on Colorado ranches, and is selling at almost prohibitive prices, and cattle suffering in consequence.

GLASGOW, Conn.—The thread mills here are running 58 hours a week with 200 hands.

CINCINNATI—President-elect Taft has sent a letter of greeting to the triennial convention of Jewish women which is in session here.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Robert F. Maddox, in opponent, has been elected mayor by more than 3,000 votes over James G. Woodward, Democrat.

BOSTON—Word from Washington has been received at the Charlestown navy yard to paint several warships with "war gray" colored paint.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Stearns Salt & Lumber Co. of Ludington has been fined \$10,000 for accepting rebates from the Pere Marquette railroad.

WASHINGTON—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Wednesday celebrated the anniversary of their marriage at St. George's in London 22 years ago.

WASHINGTON—A bill will be introduced in the coming Congress for the establishment of a bureau of mines in the department of the interior.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Reverend Ambrose White Vernon has resigned his professorship in Yale to accept the pastorate of the Harvard Congregational church, Brookline, Mass.

PITTSBURG—The International Federation of Sunday Rest Association of America is holding a national meeting here to organize a Lord's Day Alliance of the United States.

NEW YORK—Joy Morton of Chicago Alfonso F. de Navarro of the Rock Island Company, have been elected directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to fill vacancies on the board.

NEW YORK—John G. Jenkins, Jr., former president of the Jenkins Trust Company, Brooklyn, has been acquitted on a charge of appropriating \$50,000 of the institution's funds for his own use.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—By the will of the late J. Harvey Treat the New England Historic Genealogical Society receives \$10,000 and Harvard University the residue of the estate after the payment of a few small bequests to relatives.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The East Buffalo Live Stock Association today protested to Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture against an apparent discrimination against the dealers affected by the federal quarantine regulation as to cleaning and disinfecting of cars.

LAUDS GERMANY'S CARE OF CHILDREN

At the meeting of physicians interested in child labor agitation held in Ware Hall, Fenway, President Charles W. Eliot gave a brief sketch of the aims of the recently organized Massachusetts Child Labor Association.

Germany, he declared, was far in advance of this country, both in the matter of restrictive legislation on child labor and technical training. He cited the example of Munich, in which city he said that there are 60 trade schools. When the child works during school years the municipality closely supervises the hours and nature of the labor.

DUKES ANTICIPATE ROOSEVELT TRIP

CAIRO, Egypt—The dukes of Alba and Medina-Celi have left for Mombasa on a shooting trip to Uganda. They will return by Gondokoro, the head of navigation on the Nile, and Khartoum, the present terminus of the Sudan railway. They are following exactly President Roosevelt's proposed itinerary.

As the name of Alba is indissolubly connected with the apex and decline of Spanish power on land, so was the name of Medina made famous chiefly through Spain's greatest sea-venture, for it was a duke of Medina-Sidonia who commanded and lost the Armada.

FOREIGN

TURIN—The Duke of the Abruzzi is preparing for another Arctic expedition.

PEKIN—The infant Pu Yi has ascended the throne of China as Emperor Hsuan Tung.

BERLIN—United States and Germany have arranged for a two-cent postal rate instead of the prevailing five-cent rate.

BERLIN—Jacques Mieses of Germany has been defeated in a 10-game chess match by Frank J. Marshall an American.

LIVERPOOL—The steamer Lusitania was recently held up outside the Mersey from 7 o'clock in the morning until midnight on account of the dense fog.

TRIESTE—The Russian consul here has informed his government that the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods has extended into Egypt and Albania.

LONDON—A committee to consider reforms in the Upper House is expected to make a report soon in favor of reducing the number of peers by one third.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Duma has appropriated \$2,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of elementary schools under the control of the church.

CALCUTTA—Three Bengalis have been arrested at Tuticorin, charged with plotting to assassinate Lieutenant-Governor Frazer of Bengal. Frazer is planning to sail shortly for England.

NAME REPUBLICAN DONORS TO FUND

The report of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, governing the state and presidential campaign of 1908, has been filed and shows that the amount contributed to the campaign fund was \$6,966. Some of the largest contributors were as follows:

Arthur F. Estabrook, Boston, \$500; Frederick Ayer, Boston, \$500; Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, \$250; C. W. Amory, Boston, \$200; W. Murray Crane, Dalton, \$150; George A. Draper, Hopedale, \$100; Arthur F. Whitin, Whitinsville, \$100; H. T. Whitin, Northbridge, \$100; Thomas S. Hathaway, New Bedford, \$100; George Crocker, Boston, \$100; J. M. Lasell, Whitinsville, \$100; Clement S. Hooper, Boston, \$100; Roland W. Meun, Mills, \$100; John Duff, New Bedford, \$100; Dudley S. Pickman, Beverly, \$100; Edward Whitin, Whitinsville, \$100; George B. Willour, Boston, \$100; Joseph Walker, Brookline, \$100; Francis C. Lowell, Boston, \$100; Daniel Snodgrass, Fitchburg, \$100; John L. Russell, North Andover, \$100; Eugene V. R. Thayer, Lancaster, \$100; George R. Wallace, Fitchburg, \$100; Laban Pratt, Dorchester, \$75; Gen. Francis Henry Apolton, Peabody, \$50; Robert Saffronstall, Boston, \$50; Edward C. Johnson, Boston, \$50; Edwin Farham Greene, Boston, \$50; Walter R. Johnson, Boston, \$50; Benjamin F. Sias, Roxbury, \$50; John L. Hobson, Haverhill, \$50; Herbert M. Sears, Boston, \$50; J. George Cooper, Boston, \$50; Thomas P. Beal, Boston, \$50; Joseph Metcalfe, Holliston, \$50; Reed Anthony, Boston, \$50; Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, \$50; Stephen O'Mara, Boston, \$50; L. Cartaret Fenno, Boston, \$50; H. May Robbins, Boston, \$50; Henry W. Peabody, Boston, \$50; Charles E. Riley, Boston, \$50; G. M. Whiting, Winoosville, \$50.

The expenditures amounted to \$613,622. The largest items were for printing \$2780; postage \$742.56; Tremont Temple rally, Oct. 16, \$673; election returns \$391.14; clerical assistance, shippers, etc., \$366.75; expressage \$293.52; Republican barbecue at the Point of Pines, \$192.58; newspaper subscriptions \$80.37.

The club has a balance in the bank of \$814,428.

YOUNG INVENTOR MAKES AIRSHIP GO

OXFORD, Pa.—While not pretending to anything advanced in the line of aviation, this town boasts of a 16-year-old boy who has constructed a successful aeroplane, with which he and some of his companions have been able to rise from the earth.

The lad is William Morrison, and he worked on his apparatus all last winter. It is known technically as a "motorless glider," and is in the form of a box kite, with balancing apparatus. The recent trial of the aeroplane was witnessed by a large crowd. First it was sent up with a rope attached, kite fashion, and rose to a height of 40 feet, at which height it glided along gracefully for fully 200 feet. Then the young inventor attempted an ascent in it. Not caring to rise too high until he was more familiar with the machine, he had two other boys mount it with him, while another held the rope to be able to pull it down at a signal.

The ascent was made from a side hill, the lad on the rope keeping the tendency to rise in check, so that seldom was the machine more than four feet from the ground.

Morrison then proposed to make a flight by himself, but in testing it before the balancing gear broke and the machine fell, partly wrecking it. The young inventor, however, nothing daunted, has started to build a new machine, on the same principle, but equipped with a motor.

FEDERAL PARKS FIGHT RENEWED

WASHINGTON—That advocates of the establishing by the federal government of two immense parks in the Appalachians of the South and the White Mountains of New England will carry on their fight in Congress this winter with unabated vigor is indicated by the plan to begin activities on the third day of the coming session. Next Wednesday, friends of the project will come again before the house committee on agriculture, asking that the Brandegee bill, or a similar measure authorizing the establishment of these parks, be reported favorably to the House at an early day.

STERNBURG'S ART RELICS OF ORIENT TO BE SOLD IN U. S.

Collection of Late German Ambassador Is Worth Half a Million, Say Connoisseurs.

BARON'S TREASURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the relics of the lamented Baron von Sternburg, perhaps the most interesting and one that is priceless is a collection, the forming of which laid under tribute the art treasures of Europe and the temples, capitals and palaces of the far-off Orient, whose wonderful art is governed by no less classic standards of taste than those of the western world.

Many of the precious belongings of Baron von Sternburg have that unobtainable element which gives them value in the eyes of the true collector, the element of personal acquisition.

Gathered Treasures Himself.

The Baron personally gathered many of his treasures himself, his oriental ones during his long connection with the German legation in Peking, and while traveling in India and Tibet, lands of Buddhist lore, which furnishes the underlying motive of a large portion of the fantastic art works in which those lands, China and Japan, are so wondrously rich. These collections, which were the Baron's personal effects, constitute the principal furnishings of the German embassy here. An idea of the scale on which the diplomat collected may be gathered from the fact that some 1500 objects listed have been appraised by experts as worth very near half a million dollars. The Baroness intends to return to Leipzig to live as soon as the estate is settled, and in order to settle it the matchless collections are to be sold at auction.

Glories of the Mings.

Chinese porcelains, dating back to the glories of the early Ming dynasty and to that of Emperor Chien-Lung—who celebrated a victorious campaign in Tibet by dedicating to the Chinese war god a marvelous blue and white porcelain vase, four and a half feet high, which the Baron secured while in Peking—are among the von Sternburg treasures. Black Hawthorne ware, pellucid-coated porcelains, bronzes and enamels, including several temple pieces, and Chinese velvet and brocades, including mandarin robes and tapestries of rich material and wonderful workmanship, are among the beautiful things that have adorned the von Sternburg mansion, and which now will pass into the possession, doubtless, of some American collector. A tapestry which hung in the ballroom of the embassy was manufactured for the imperial palace in 1730, in the reign of the great Chien-Lung.

A Marvellous Screen.

One of the most admired objects in the ambassadorial wonder-palace is a carved Chinese screen, eight feet high and fifteen feet in extent. It comprises 12 panels, embellished with views of the interior of the summer palace at Wan-sho Shan, a veritable garden of delights, according to Chinese canons. The scenes are executed in carving and inlaid lacquer. Similar screens were purchased by the South Kensington Museum many years ago for \$10,000 and \$12,000.

Besides these there are rare Tibetan curios—immensely hard to procure—squat

Leading Events in Athletic World = New Yachting Rules

MANY ATHLETIC GAMES PLANNED FOR EXPOSITION

Leading Colleges of Country Are Invited to Send Track Teams and Crews to Compete for Valuable Prizes.

BALLOONS TO RACE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Negotiations are on to bring Cornell, Yale and Harvard rowing crews to Seattle during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition next summer. It is planned to hold at least one regatta on Lake Washington each month during the exposition, which opens June 1 and closes October 16. All arrangements have been made for a series of races between California, Stanford and the University of Washington and Wisconsin and other middle west colleges have also been asked to send crews.

It is planned to make the rowing regatta a feature of the sports during the fair and big prizes will be offered to bring out the Cornell, Harvard and Yale crews. The exposition management will submit a proposition to the three eastern colleges and will make any reasonable arrangements to carry out the plan.

Lake Washington and Lake Union, both bordering on the exposition grounds, offer exceptional advantages for these big races. An ideal course can be laid out and it is estimated that thousands of people would come from all parts of the United States to witness the races.

Track Games to be Held.

The arrangements have been concluded for the track meet of all Pacific coast colleges and high schools in Seattle during the exposition. While the dates have not been definitely set the colleges and schools of the Pacific coast have agreed to hold their 1909 championship games in Seattle and the arrangement of the schedule will be made early in January.

It is also planned to bring the annual army and navy championship games to Seattle. Negotiations were opened on this matter some weeks ago and favorable assurance has been received by the exposition management that the plan can be carried out.

Another big feature of the sporting program will be the international balloon races. Representatives of various aero clubs are now in Seattle concluding the arrangements which will bring airships, balloons and aeroplanes to Seattle from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries.

Seattle has also secured the annual championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union.

EXETER TO HAVE A HOCKEY TEAM

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy proposes to have a hockey team this year. Up to this fall there has not been any available place for a rink, but now that the new campus has been completed and the other contests have been moved from the old field, it leaves an ideal situation for a rink suitable to the needs of the school. Great interest is being taken by the students and a strong team is expected.

While there may not be a game with Andover Academy this year, a number of teams will be organized to play among themselves, and if a strong enough team can be made up before the end of the season, a school team will be organized to play against the representatives of some of the other schools and colleges. Andover has had a school team ever since the opening of Brothers field and the students here are already looking forward to annual contests with their Andover rival in this branch of athletics.

MICHIGAN HAS BASKETBALL FIVE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The complete basketball schedule for the University of Michigan varsity five is as follows: Jan. 9, M. A. C. at Lansing; 16, Oberlin at Ann Arbor. Feb. 27, O. S. U. at Columbus; 13, open, probably Detroit Y. M. C. A. March 6, O. S. U. at Ann Arbor; 20, M. A. C. at Ann Arbor.

During past winters Michigan has always had her inter-class games, but this is the first year that a varsity team has been organized. The five is coached by Cornell, an assistant in Waterman gymnasium, who came to Ann Arbor from the University of Pennsylvania several years ago. The team has not yet been picked and no reduction in the squad will be made until after the holidays when the final practice before the opening of the season will take place.

MOORE TO CAPTAIN WESLEYAN. MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Arthur C. Moore, 10, of Columbus, Ind., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University football team of 1909. He has played tackle and end since entering college. He is 21 years old and 6 feet 2 inches tall.

AMHERST FRESHMEN WIN. AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst College freshmen won Wednesday's cross-country run for the Whitcomb cups, beating the sophomores by the score of 103 points to 87. The course was from Pratt field to Plainville and return, a distance of six miles. The time was 31m. 50 s. 5a.

HOPES TO LEAD HIS EIGHT TO VICTORY AT NEW LONDON.



CAPT. W. R. SEVERANCE, Captain of Harvard Varsity Crew.

DELEGATES VOTE TO CHANGE RULES FOR YACHT RACES

Report of Committee Accepted at a Meeting of the Atlantic Coast Conference—New System of Measurement.

HELPS OLD YACHTS

NEW YORK—Some of the changes recommended by the committee appointed some time ago to make recommendations regarding the rules of measurement for yachts, were accepted by the delegates to the Atlantic coast conference which was held at the home of the New York Y. C. Wednesday night.

It is hoped these changes will be of great benefit to yacht building and racing, and by a resolution declared that the rules as they now stand should last for a sufficient number of years to warrant confidence in those intending to build. In Europe when a rule is adopted it stands for several years, but there the delegates to the conference have power to act for their clubs, while on this side they are acting only in an advisory capacity and after the conference has suggested changes each club or association has to endorse them. The action of the delegates in recommending that the rules stand for several years will be a good thing generally for the sport.

Committee Makes Report.

The delegates had to receive the report of a committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the time allowance tables as well as the rating formula and factors thereof. This committee was composed of Clinton H. Crane, Louis M. Clark, R. W. Emmons, 2d, H. DeB. Parsons and Charles Lane Poor. This committee recommended that load waterline which is the actual sailing length of a normal type boat should be used with proper safeguards in the rating formula. The committee consulted with Designers N. G. Herreshoff, William Gardner, Cary Smith and Ferris, Clinton H. Crane, George Owen and C. Sherman Hoyt and with many of the best known racing yachtsmen and then made its report.

Formula Best Devised.

The committee reported that the rating formula now in use, i. e. rating measurement equals 0.182 times length multiplied by square root of sail area divided by cube root of displacement is the best yet devised.

The committee found that under the present method of measuring length, the quarter beam length is used as the controlling factor with load water line as an element of restriction only.

The committee felt that the load water line, with proper safeguards, should be used in the rating formula, the quarter beam being retained as the element of restriction.

Amend L Formula.

It then proposed that the paragraph relating to length should be amended to read, the L in the formula shall be the load waterline, plus one-half the excess of the quarter beam over the percentage of the load waterline given in the formula, and all yachts over 100 feet load waterline to be allowed 90 per cent.

The draft limit was changed to read, the limit of draught shall be 16 per cent of load waterline plus 1.75, which is sufficient to change quarter-beam to load waterline.

These amendments were adopted, as well as a few minor changes which had to be made to make the rules conform to this change.

The delegates then adopted this resolution: That it is the sense of the conference that the measurement as now adopted should stand for a sufficient number of years to warrant confidence in those intending to build yachts, and to that end no changes should be made until such time as the benefit of a change clearly outweighs the disadvantages.

The same committee was continued to put the rules as they have been adopted in proper shape and to define a schooner and a yawl.

WILLIAMS ELECTS BROOKE. WILLIAMSTOWN—Belvidere Brooke, 10 has been elected captain of the Williams College football team for 1909. He comes from New York and has played left tackle on the eleven.

SWIMMING TEAM NOW IN TRAINING FOR ITS MATCHES

Candidates at University of Pennsylvania Now Preparing for Contests—Chances for Championship Good.

PLAN EASTER TRIP

PHILADELPHIA—George Kistler, coach of the University of Pennsylvania swimming team, is now busy getting his candidates into condition for the coming races, which will begin just before the Christmas recess and not end until after the Easter vacation. The men are practicing three times a week in the gymnasium pool, and by the performances of several of them in the bi-monthly meets, will be in excellent condition for the coming season.

Coach Kistler has arranged a very attractive schedule for the team, which will include the usual Western trip during the series of intercollegiate meets.

Men's chances this year for a championship trip are very bright. With the championship relay team, composed of Capt. Dalrymple, Shyrock, and Hopkinson back in college, and Dalrymple, Shyrock, Anthony, Borden and Hopkinson to compete in the various other events, Penn should make a strong showing for the championship.

Next meet will be a dual one with the West and Y. M. C. A. and will be held in the Weightman Hall pool some time before the Christmas vacation. The rest of the schedule is as follows:

February 20—College of the City of New York, at Philadelphia.

March 13—Yale at Philadelphia.

March 20—Princeton at Princeton.

March 27—Intercollegiate championship at New Haven.

Trip During Easter Recess.

During the Easter vacation the team will make a trip West, playing four games, against the University of Chicago, the Chicago A. C., the Missouri A. C. and the University of Illinois.

The candidates, who are practicing under Coach Kistler three times a week in the gym pool, include the following men: Captain Dalrymple, Sylvester, Yerkes, Anthony, Borden, Coons, Hans, Shyrock, Hopkinson, Chapman, Gideon, Graham, Schumm, Nicols, White, Alexander, Sanderson, Fenstman, Rothchild, Morgan, Lucas, Kirpatrick, Smith, Block, Wright, Clement and Elder.

WAS FAMOUS QUARTER-MILER.

PHILADELPHIA—John B. Taylor, the famous colored quarter-mile runner of the University of Pennsylvania, died in that city Wednesday from typhoid pneumonia. When in college Taylor won three championships in the Intercollegiate A. A. making a new record for the quarter mile in 1907, when he did the distance in 48 s. 4-5 seconds.

In the Olympic games in London, last summer, he was one of the four runners in the now famous 400-meter race, which was called no race by the officials, who claimed that Carpenter, the Cornell man, had fouled Lieut. Halliwell, the English competitor.

SHRUBS TO RUN LONGBOAT.

OTTAWA, Canada—Arrangements have been completed for a race between Alfred Shrubbs, the famous long-distance English runner, and Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, at 20 miles. The place and date have not yet been arranged.

Notes From the Field of Sports.

Brown and Holy Cross have again become athletic rivals, and two baseball games have been scheduled for this spring.

Clark Griffith, former manager of the New York American baseball team, has signed to manage the Milwaukee team of the Western league. There were a number of club owners who tried to get Griffith for next year, among them being August Herrmann of the Cincinnati team.

George Blaylock recently drove an automobile 10 miles over the Asot park oval at Los Angeles, Cal., in 9 minutes 40 seconds, which is a world's record for such an event.

An effort is being made to get the winners of the Triangular and Quadrangular college chess leagues to play each other some time after their tournaments, which are held this month. Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton compose the latter league and Cornell, Pennsylvania and Brown the former.

Owing to faculty restrictions the University of Pennsylvania basketball team has been forced to cancel its game with Georgetown University, scheduled for Dec. 11.

A. C. Spalding has given the University of Chicago part of his baseball library. Arrangements were made by Mr. Spalding to turn over to the university the bulk of his own personal collection and also much of the data collected by George Wright, now dead, and Henry Chadwick, who was called "the father of baseball." Chicago will have possibly the only perfect and complete baseball library.

LONG SCHEDULE AT MELROSE HIGH

Basketball Team to Play Twenty-Five Games This Winter—Members of Suburban League.

With a schedule of 25 games to play and nine of these games to be played at Melrose, the Melrose High basketball team faces one of the most promising seasons in its history. Several games will be played away from home this year, prominent among them being with the Moses Brown school at Providence, R. I., Springfield High at Springfield and Westfield High at Westfield. Melrose is scheduled to play at Fitchburg, Feb. 13 and the strong Lowell High School team at Lowell on the 27th of next month.

Three of last year's players are out for the team this year. They are Capt. Ralph Stantial, Benning Wentworth and Harry Milliken, all fast players. Otis Bishop, who was a substitute last year, will probably make this season's five. Among the new men out for a try-out are Walter Brock, Kendall and Ralph Winslow, Ralph Estes, Charles Holt, John McLehrie, Raymond Sackett and Harold Clarke.

The schedule arranged by Manager Winslow follows:

Dec. 8, Lynn English High at Melrose; Dec. 16, Hyde Park at Hyde Park; Dec. 19, Milton at Milton; Dec. 23, open; Dec. 25, Springfield at Springfield; Dec. 26, Westfield at Westfield.

Jan. 2, Boston College High at Melrose; Jan. 6, Reading at Melrose; Jan. 13, Everett at Everett; Jan. 16, open; Jan. 22, Winchester at Winchester; Jan. 23, Thayer Academy at Melrose; Jan. 27, Lowell at Lowell; Jan. 30, Fitchburg at Melrose.

Feb. 3, Allen School at Newton; Feb. 6, Moses Brown at Providence; Feb. 10, Winchester at Melrose; Feb. 13, Fitchburg at Fitchburg; Feb. 17, open; Feb. 20, Thayer Academy at Braintree; Feb. 22, open; Feb. 27, open.

March 3, Everett at Melrose; March 6, Springfield at Melrose; March 12, Lowell at Melrose.

GUNNERS TO MEET IN TRAP CONTEST

NEW YORK—Trap shooters are looking forward with interest to the annual American amateur championship contest, which is scheduled to take place over the traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 17 and 18.

The opening day will be devoted to a 100-bird contest as a preliminary shoot, while on the following day, Friday, the championship at 100 targets will be decided.

This year will make the fifth that the championship series for the entire country has been held, and so popular has the event grown with the American amateurs that it is confidently expected that the four sets of traps that have now been prepared for the event will be taxed to the limit to accommodate the crowd who are anxious to try for the highest honors.

KIRKWOOD WINS SHOOT.

The principal event in the first shoot of the Palaces held at Wellington Wednesday, the 100-target match, shot in eight rounds from 16 yards distance, was won by Horace Kirkwood, the New England champion, over Frank of Lynn. Kirkwood won with a breakage of 83 to Frank's 81. Todd was third with 80.

Notes From the Field of Sports.

Frank Isell, utility man of the Chicago American league club, is trying to get his release from that team, as he wants to manage and play first base for the Wichita team, of which he is the largest owner.

By defeating M. W. Sheppard in the 1000-yard run at the A. A. U. indoor championships, Harry Gissing becomes one of the leading middle-distance runners in this country. He covered the distance in 2 minutes 20 seconds, which is very fast for a 10-lap track.

The southern training trip of the Boston American baseball team next spring will contain many fewer exhibition games and a longer stay will be made in the South than last year. It is believed that the last made by the club in the league race was due to too many exhibition games and coming North too early.

Charles Hickman, formerly a member of the Boston American league baseball team, led the American Association in batting last year with an average of .409. He was a member of the Toledo club.

An effort is being made to keep the American athletic team which won a majority of the points at the Olympic games last summer intact by forming a club. Harry Porter, the high jumper, is the prime mover. A die for the club has been designed.

Pitcher Taylor of the New York National league team made a record last year when he failed to score a single run during the entire season. It was also the first year he has batted for better than .200.

UNIFORM RULES TO COVER INTERNATIONAL MEETS

Committee Appointed by the American Amateur Athletic Association to Confer With Leaders of Other Nations.

SHOULD HELP SPORT

Although there has been for some years an agreement as regards the amateur standing of the athletics of this country, Great Britain and Canada, nothing has been accomplished in the way of establishing a set of international rules to govern the holding of field and track meets in which the contestants come from more than one country. The introduction of the Olympic games as an international contest has brought this need very forcibly to the attention of the Amateur Athletic Association of this country and with a view to seeing what can be done along the lines of getting the athletic leaders of the different countries to come together for the purpose of drawing such a set of rules, that association has appointed a committee composed of J. E. Sullivan, Barton S. Weeks, Joseph B. MacCabe, Everett C. Brown and Gustavus T. Kirby, to confer with the representatives of other nations.

Had such a set of rules been in existence at the time of holding the last Olympic games in London much of the friction which arose between the English and American contestants and representatives would have been avoided. As there were no rules governing the conducting of these games, it was but natural that they should have been run under the rules of the country in which they were held. That was the case when they were held in this country, and it was only fair to expect that the same would apply when they were held in England or any other country than ours.

There are many differences between the rules of the American and British associations and what a large number of athletes from these two countries are brought together in such a spirited contest as was the case in the last Olympic game, misunderstandings are bound to arise between the officials and contestants, unless they are all competing under a uniform set of rules. The differences in the rules of the different countries are of minor importance and it would seem to be a very easy matter to establish a new set embodying the best features of each.

Not only would competing under an international set of rules make less friction where the athletes of various countries come together in a single meet, but it would straighten out the question of eligibility of an athlete. As it is today, J. C. Carpenter, the American runner who competed in the 400-meter race at the Olympic games, and who has been disqualified for life by the English association for alleged fouling of the English runner, is eligible to compete in any games under the sanction of the American association. Either Carpenter should not be allowed to compete in this country or else he should be in England, and if an international rule were in force, he would either be eligible to compete in both or neither. In past years the same situation has arisen and it has led to much hard feeling on the part of the different associations concerned.

Under a set of international rules it would be possible for a world's record to be made in competitive events no matter in what country they were held. Contests are held under such different rules in different countries that when a record is made in an event, it goes simply as a new record for the country in which it is made. The nearest approach to a world's record today, is the record that is made in an Olympic contest. The best record for an event, no matter in what part of the world it is made, should be recognized as the world's record for that event. This would certainly help to increase interest in athletic competition all over the world and would put the records for the different events where they should be.

FALL PRACTISE ENDS AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—John Kennedy, coach of the Yale crews, announces that the fall training for his eight will be discontinued for the present at the end of this week and that the annual call for crew candidates will come in January. Three eights have been rowing since early autumn. Mr. Kennedy has been coaching men left over from last year. That is, the men who made the crew last spring or who were better substitutes and second crew. From this the nucleus of the 1909 crew will have to be made, with the adoption of the better men in the freshmen crew of the next season or with those who show up in January. According to Kennedy many of the candidates now in sight are light and the difficulty that confronts him is getting out a huskier lot of men.

MARSHALL WINS AT CHESS.

BERLIN—Frank J. Marshall, the American chess player, defeated Jacques Mieses of Germany in a 10-game chess match in this city Wednesday. Of the 10 games played, Marshall won five and Mieses four. The other game was drawn.

GOLD FOOTBALLS PRESENTED TEAM

Great Praise Extended to the Members of Harvard's Victorious Eleven—President Roosevelt Sends Regrets.

The dinner which was extended to the members of Harvard's victorious football eleven Wednesday night was one of the most enthusiastic ones ever given a team representing that university. Some 450 graduates were present and all united in extending the heartiest congratulations and praise to the victors. Each player was highly spoken of, and Captain Burr was highly praised. The dinner which was extended to the members of Harvard's victorious football eleven Wednesday night was one of the most enthusiastic ones ever given a team representing that university. Some 450 graduates were present and all united in extending the heartiest congratulations and praise to the victors. Each player was highly spoken of, and Captain Burr was highly praised.

Before Captain Burr was called upon to speak, the football team, Trainer Donovan and Manager Eggleston were given miniature footballs of gold. The players who received them were: Captain Burr, Coach Haughton, Captain-elect Fish, Browne, Smith, Leslie, Ver Wiebe, White, Crowley, McKay, Kenard, Cutler, Hoar, Corbett, Dunlap, Nourse, West, Wilmington, Sprague.

"Amid deafening cheers and applause Captain Burr was introduced. He said that the spirit of loyalty displayed by the undergraduates gave the players plenty of confidence and this confidence was of tremendous benefit.

Head Coach Haughton gave all the credit due the coaching department to Assistant Coaches Daly, Campbell, Kersburg and Graves. He said without these men the task of developing a winning team would have been extremely hard. Haughton paid a warm tribute to Captain Burr, who, he said, was the most versatile punter and most intelligent captain Harvard has ever had.

A letter from President Roosevelt, expressing his regret was read as follows:

My Dear Mr. Mead—I have your telegram of the 23d. I sincerely wish I could come, but if I had been able to leave Washington at all now I would surely have been at the game. It is not possible to accept. Give my heartiest good wishes to the team. I wish I could thank and congratulate them in person. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Captain-elect Fish voiced the sentiments regarding next year when he said the object would be to beat Yale again next year and he said his team was going to do it.

GAME OF SOCCER POPULAR AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Soccer football is becoming very popular at Yale, and the outlook for a strong team this year is promising. Two games have been played. Yale lost the first to Crescent A. C. and tied the other with Springfield Training school. In speaking of the outlook, Coach Birnbaum says:

"It is really surprising how much soccer football has grown in interest, and I have a large squad on my hands daily. The game has become securely founded at Yale, and we have good crowds at our games. Two of my last year's backs are in college, but unable to play because of illness, and when they appear I look for the strongest team that ever represented Yale."

SOUTHERN TEAM TO COME NORTH

AUSTIN, Texas—For the first time in many years a Texas college will be represented in the North by a baseball team. Manager Holiday is hard at work on his schedule for the extensive trip which the team will take the latter part of May. It will be gone about a month, playing many of the larger colleges in the east.

This is the most extensive trip ever taken by a university of Texas baseball team, and it is hoped that the college will be able to put out a strong team that she may be well represented. Some of the eastern teams to be played and the dates are: June 11, Tufts; June 12, Colgate; June 13, Lafayette; June 15, Pennsylvania; June 16, Brown; June 19, Amherst.

BASKETBALL OPENS NEXT WEEK.

Hyde Park High school will begin its basketball season next week when it plays a game with the team of Ballou & Hobbins school at Hyde Park. Wm. McKenna is captain of the team and the schedule is: Dec. 9, Ballou & Hobbins at Hyde Park; 11, open; 16, Melrose at Hyde Park; 23, Dartmouth-Hyde Park at Hyde Park; 26, North Easton at North Easton; 30, Revere at Hyde Park; Jan. 6, Rock Ridge Hall at Wellesley Hills; 9, Canton at Canton; 13, open; 22, Revere at Revere; 26, Medford at Medford; Feb. 3, Everett at Hyde Park; 6, Gloucester at Gloucester; 10, Canton at Hyde Park; 12, Watertown at Watertown; 17, Medford at Hyde Park; 19, Winchester at Winchester; 22, Dedham at Hyde Park; 24, North Easton at Hyde Park; 26, Reading at Reading; March 3, Rindge Manual at Hyde Park; 10, Rock Ridge Hall at Hyde Park.

CARLISLE BEATS NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Outclassing Nebraska State University, the Carlisle Indians won a brilliant victory Wednesday at Antelope Park, the score being 37 to 0 in favor of the visitors. The Indians made sensational gains through the line and were aided at critical times by Hausser's kicking.

INDOOR SPORTS IN FULL SWING AT TECHNOLOGY

Basketball, Fencing and Chess Teams Preparing for Active Campaigns During Coming Months.

FENCING POPULAR

Class basketball at Technology is now well under way. Twenty-four freshmen and 14 sophomores answered the call as candidates for their teams. Practice is held daily at the gymnasium at the foot of Garrison street, games being played against the varsity and second team.

The first game of the season will be played by the sophomores against the Tufts freshmen next Wednesday afternoon and in the evening the varsity will play Boston College. The sophomores will also play the Harvard freshmen on January 16, besides playing a series of three games with the freshmen.

The following men have reported as candidates for the class teams:

1911—G. E. Livingston, H. D. Williams, P. H. Pearson, D. R. Stevens, G. A. Dodge, R. G. McPherson, R. Emmel, R. E. Schatz, T. B. Parker, Capt. H. H. Catching, S. B. Copeland, C. H. Harrington, F. W. Coville, T. Metcalf, W. H. Hildebrand, manager.

1912—R. L. Scanlon, J. Hartnett, H. Greenleaf, E. Montgomery, A. F. Kenrick (Capt.), F. A. Bennett, L. W. Chandler, A. J. Freedman, E. C. Stickney, H. L. Weehling, Manuel Foret, J. M. Hargrave, F. Baker, R. M. White, R. B. Stone, S. Steinberg, A. L. Lyle, S. C. Sargent, H. P. Davis, M. Font, M. C. Cherry (Mgr.), Geissey, C. B. Bussey, F. C. Bolke.

Strong Fencing Teams.

Fencing promises to be popular at Technology this year. A meet has been arranged with Boston Y. M. C. A. for Saturday night and plans are well under way for others with strong college teams.

As in former years, the Technology Fencing Club will take part in the Intercollegiate Fencing Association meet, to be held early in the spring. At present this association is made up of the following colleges: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, West Point, Annapolis, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Several of the middle West college clubs will be admitted to membership in the near future.

The team that will meet the Boston Y. M. C. A. Saturday night will be made up as follows: Copinger, E. M. Loring '09, K. B. Knox '12, P. K. Chinchilla '09, and Captain V. C. Grubman '09. A week from Saturday the Technology team will meet Springfield Training School at Worcester.

Chess Games with Large Colleges.

Chess is becoming more popular at Technology. A tournament is now in progress to determine the makeup of the chess team and great interest is shown, not only by the contestants, but by nearly every man in the institute who understands the game.

The chess team is a member of the Metropolitan chess league, a group of teams about Greater Boston. Harvard was formerly in the league and on account of its recent withdrawal, the chaps are that the league will be dissolved.

Games have already been arranged with Brown, Harvard and Phillips Andover. Last week the team played a practice game with Harvard and lost by a score of three and one-half to one and one-half. The Tech men who were on the team at that time were Schmidt, Mylehurst, Kaufman, Morrill, Gring and Bates.

MILLER ELECTED CAPTAIN AT PENN.

PHILADELPHIA—Albert C. Miller '10, substitute quarterback of the Pennsylvania eleven in the game with Cornell Thanksgiving day, was chosen last night to lead the 1909 team.

Miller played on his freshman team in 1905, and this year and last was substitute quarterback on the regular team. His brilliant work in the Cornell contest when he replaced Keinath earned him the captaincy. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and of the Phi Kappa Beta Junior Society.

This fall he was a substitute end and quarterback. When Keinath was hurt he was given more practice and by the time of the Michigan game was able to run the team as well as the regular quarterback. In the Cornell game he played the most surprising and spectacular individual game seen on an eastern gridiron this year.

JONES MAY COACH INDIANA.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—University of Indiana wants to secure T. A. D. Jones as coach of next year's football team to succeed Coach James Sheblon, who positively declines to serve another year. More than 40 football men from all sections of the country have applied for the position, but the authorities are very anxious to secure the Yale man.

RURAL LIFE BOARD SESSION IN BOSTON AFTER TRIP WEST

Postal Savings Banks and
Parcel Post are Desired
by the Country Populations,
Says Commission.

MEET HERE DEC. 18

Better Roads in Demand and
Proposal Is to Build Them
by Using Surplus Funds of
National Government.

WASHINGTON.—In accordance with the special request of President Roosevelt the commission on country life will make a preliminary report to this session of Congress. The commission is now touring the Western states, and it will probably be after the holidays before their report will be ready. The report will be accompanied by a special message from the President. The commission will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture in the State House, Dec. 18, at 10 a.m.

It is already evident that the country people will value postal savings banks, parcel post, primary agricultural and industrial education and federal aid for country roads as the things most desired. This will probably mean that the postal savings bank bill and possibly some of the other legislation along these lines will be passed before Congress adjourns in March.

Rural People Speak Out.
Whatever recommendations arise from the work of this commission there is every prospect that the voice of the rural community will be heard in no uncertain accents. Not only has the commission helped to committees, county representatives, teachers in agricultural schools and officials of all sorts of agricultural organizations, but a series of resolutions has been gathered up representing the results of meetings held by farmers in the various school districts throughout the country. The need of postal facilities is distinctly a subject for Congress to consider. It is a matter of putting the rural consumer into more direct touch with the great city markets and producers.

Rural Life Wanted.
The need for better roads has always been regarded in the past as a distinctly local problem. The failure of some sections of the country, however, to work it out locally with any great success has raised the question whether or not it would be wise for the federal government to contribute assistance to rural road building. There are public men who believe that the enormous revenues raised by the national government in times of prosperity could well be spent in constructing rural roads.

The plan to extend federal aid to primary schools is embodied in a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Davis of Minnesota.
What President Roosevelt has desired to obtain in the appointment of this country life commission is suggested in the following interview: "Our attention," he says, "has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. The farmer must first of all grow good crops. But when this has been secured the effort for better farming should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. The great rural interests are human interests."

TELLS ROUTE TO SOUTH STATION

No consideration of whether the Pleasant street station is to be made a terminus for elevated shuttle trains or that the old tracks at Castle street will be abandoned has been given by the elevated officials declares Public Agent J. Harvey White.

Back Bay people can very easily and quickly get to and from the South station, Mr. White said, by taking a car on Massachusetts avenue for the Northampton street station and there take the elevated trains for the South station.

Probably in about a year the Haymarket square station will be completely altered so that transfer may be made by a sub-passageway from Haymarket square in the subway to the Union and Pleasant street stations of the new tunnel. This work will be done by the Boston Transit commission, but the engineers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will keep an eye on the work.

The Forest Hills extension of the elevated will probably be completed next summer.

WOOLEN MILLS INCREASE HELP.
BALTIMORE.—The Shattuck Woolen mill, which for a year has been using half its usual number of hands, has started on full time with its full complement of 150. The Pine Tree worsted mill at Elmville and the Cass mill at East Killingly will start on a day and night shift about doubling the number of operative employees.

COLLEGES FOSTER UNITY OF NATIONS

Speakers at Twentieth Century
Club Commend Exchange
of Professors and Students
of Universities.

The speakers Wednesday evening at the Twentieth Century Club meeting were Prof. Eugen Kuhnemann of Breslau, Germany, who is serving as substitute for Prof. Kuno Franke at Harvard this year; Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard, who recently lectured at the University of Berlin; Judge Walter Neitzel, who is this year lecturing at the Harvard law school; and T. C. Yeh of the Cosmopolitan Club. The topic was the exchange of professors by various leading universities.

Prof. Peabody said interchange of students was of greater importance than that of professors. If five students went to Europe each year and remained 10 years in some leading university, there would be a colony of 50 students studying to qualify as leaders of American thought. This would be conducive to harmony among nations.

Prof. Kuhnemann said that even though tariff reform might not be a result of the exchange of professors and scholars and though an international peace agreement might not be immediately realized, the fraternity of nations became a fact in the lives of those who come in contact with the operation of the scheme.

RECTORS DISCUSS FIVE MILLION FUND

Episcopalians in Convention
at Trinity Church Plan to
Care For Pioneer Clergy-
men.

Suitable financial provision for the ministers of the denomination who are advanced in age was one of the topics at the opening session of the Episcopal Council of the New England states on Wednesday in Trinity parish house in this city. The session is in progress today.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, presided. The Right Rev. Robert Codman, bishop of Maine; the Rev. S. H. Watkins, St. Albans, Vt.; the Rev. S. O. Seymour, Litchfield, Conn.; E. L. Kendrick of Springfield, Mass.; and Charles G. Saunders of Boston were appointed as an organization committee.

One of the questions considered was the advisability of having a missionary treasury for these dioceses that would travel between the churches. On this matter a committee will report a year hence.

AUTO ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

NEW YORK.—Directors of the American Automobile Association have elected the following officers: President, William H. Hotchkiss, Buffalo; first vice-president, D. R. Spear, Boston; second vice-president, Ira M. Cole, Chicago; third vice-president, Frank M. Joyce, Minneapolis; treasurer, H. A. Bonnell, East Orange, N. J.; secretary, F. H. Elliott, New York.

President Hotchkiss announced the appointment of chairmen of boards as follows: Legislative board, Charles T. Terry, New York; good roads board, C. Gordon Neff, Cincinnati; contest board, F. B. Flower, Buffalo; touring information board, Powell C. Evans, Philadelphia. The racing board was abolished and its functions vested in the contest board.

An executive committee was named, including: J. P. Coghlin, Worcester, Mass.; L. J. Powers, Jr., Springfield, Mass.

TEN WOMEN GAVE \$10,000 FOR TAFT

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Edith Patton Corbin, wife of Gen. H. C. Corbin, retired, did not contribute \$10,000 toward the Taft campaign fund. She gave only \$1,000, and nine of her intimate women friends made up the balance, which was sent to the national committee, or to Mr. Taft, in her name.

General Corbin gives this explanation of the contribution, and, being the husband of the fair donor, he ought to know.

"Who were the others?" Well, they do not care to have their names mentioned," said General Corbin. "They are content to let it rest as it is. But Mrs. Corbin does not care to gain the notoriety of being the largest woman contributor to the campaign fund when she was not."

TWO-CENT LUNCH IN N. Y. SCHOOLS

NEW YORK.—Two-cent lunches for the children in the public schools are to be provided by the Women's Health Protective Society of New York. The plan will be tried in three schools selected by City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell. The lunches are of tomato soup, bread and butter, and jam.

Garden of The Gods Is Gift to the City

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Heirs of the late Charles E. Perkins of Boston, former president of the Burlington railroad, have given the Garden of the Gods, one of the seven scenic wonders of the American continent, to the city of Colorado Springs.

Papers are filed in the office of the county clerk, whereby the six children and heirs deed to three trustees the 480 acres comprising the Garden of the Gods, authorizing them to transfer it free of charge to the city of Colorado Springs before Jan. 1, 1911.

The Garden of the Gods was secured by Mr. Perkins in 1870, and has always been free to the public. It was his wish that this scenic attraction forever be open to the world.

TELLS HOW AIR CONQUEST HAS BEEN ATTAINED

U. S. Signal Corps Officers
Discuss Ballooning Before
Mechanical Engineers at
Their Annual Meeting.

EFFECT IN BATTLES

NEW YORK.—Lieut. Frank P. Lahm of the United States signal corps lectured on "The Conquest of the Air," before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its annual meeting. He gave a brief historical view of aeronautics and described with detail the most prominent feats in ballooning during the past several years. Lieut. Lahm has himself made many ascensions.

Lieut. Lahm described the three classes of balloons, the aerostat or free balloon which drifts with the wind and cannot be guided, the aerostat or dirigible balloon provided with an engine and one or more propellers and a rudder, the aeroplan or heavier-than-air machine which depends for its support on the dynamic reaction of the air.

He said there is no sense of dizziness in making an ascension, that the effect is not like looking down from a high building or tower, because there is nothing to connect the observer with the ground and he cannot measure his height.

Danger Now Slight.
The danger of ballooning, he declared, is less than that attending automobilism. He said that the Germans hold all records for speed and endurance of dirigible balloons. In the United States, he declared, owing to a lack of funds the government was unable to construct a dirigible balloon large enough to compete with foreign armies. Lieut. Lahm declared that the conquest of the air is now a fact.

Major George O. Squier of the United States army signal corps spoke on "The Present Status of Military Aeronautics." He described at some length the effect upon warfare of the general use of the navigable airships, and said:

New Military Objective.
"One of the military objectives in warfare is usually the enemy's capital city, his ministers and his chief executive. This objective has heretofore been protected by large armies of soldiers, who, in themselves, are not so important to the result. In order to attain the objective, it has been frequently necessary to subdue large numbers of soldiers needlessly."

"With the advent of efficient ships of the air small parties may pass over these protective armies on expeditions aimed at the seat of government itself where reside the body of particular individuals most responsible, so that the ultimate result will be to deter a rash entrance into war for personal ends."

Important as Conservators.
"Engineers have an important part in the conservation of our natural resources," said Pres. M. L. Holman in his address relative to the co-operation of the society with the President, governors and others who are trying to make the people realize the importance of this subject.

President Holman said that of the engineer is demanded the greatest output of product at the least cost. The price of labor being high and resources abundant, the tendency is to sacrifice the resources to save labor. The call upon the engineer is to prevent this.

He said that in some cases the waste of timber in the process of manufacture is as high as 75 per cent. Some use should be made of this. This same thing can be said of coal. In both mining and burning there is an uncalculated waste. This is also true of other mineral resources.

He said that many lessons can be drawn from foreign countries where they often get a cheaper product simply because they have learned the lesson of getting the most out of the material.

JEWISH CHARITIES GET BIG LEGACY

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Nearly the entire \$500,000 estate of Theophilus Marc, who died here Sept. 20 last, is left to the United Hebrew Charities of New York. The will shows only a few small bequests to relatives and friends. Marc was a bachelor and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

NERRAW DEFEATS FRANKLIN.
Nerraw defeated Franklin by a score of 200 to 187, in the class B amateur billiard tournament Wednesday night. Tonight the final game of the tournament will be decided, Nerraw playing Carlos.

OCEAN LINERS IN COLLISION.
LIVERPOOL.—The Freistadt of the Red Star line and the New Pioneer collided today on the Mersey, both sustaining serious damage. The collision was due to the fog.

VON BUELOW TAKES KAISER'S PLACE IN PUBLIC DISFAVOR

Apparent Indifference on
Chancellor's Part to Debate
in Reichstag Arouses Wrath
of the Populace.

EMPEROR CAUTIOUS

BERLIN.—The popular mind is aroused against Chancellor von Buelow on account of what is regarded as his contemptuous indifference to the debate in the Reichstag on the question of bringing cabinet ministers to a state of responsibility to the Parliament.

The determination of Prince von Buelow and other members of the government not to attend the debate, for alleged reasons of propriety, is interpreted as an insolent maneuver to diminish the importance of the discussion, and has caused popular feeling toward the prince to undergo an almost complete reversal.

Public Attitude Changes.
At the time of his appearance before the Kaiser to demand that the latter exercise his discretion in his public utterances he was hailed as a hero and a statesman. At present the winds of popular wrath seem to be diverted from the person of the Kaiser toward him, which possibly is just what was intended by both sovereign and chancellor, sacrificing the popularity of the minister for the time being to save that of the monarch.

If a coup of the sort was planned, it has proved very effective for the time being, as one encounters a universal disposition to allow the subject to drop, as far as the Kaiser is concerned.

Kaiser Placates the People.
The extreme caution which characterizes his majesty's utterances at present is having a wholesome effect upon the people, and a great deal of satisfaction has been expressed that the imperial ebullition was received as calmly as it was by the British public.
A fresh indication that the court realizes that a change has come over the German people is the announcement that court bulletins hereafter will not go into each and every trivial detail of the individual activities of the royal personages, a change that cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the public and seemingly must be a relief to the members of the imperial family.

J. P. MORGAN PICKS BANKING PARTNER

NEW YORK.—Henry P. Davison, vice-president of the First National bank, will become a partner of J. P. Morgan on Jan. 1, which will mark the first important change in the personnel of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. since the George W. Perkins admissions in 1901. He will be succeeded in the First National by Thomas W. Lamont, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Mr. Davison took an active part last year in the important clearing house conferences resulting in the elimination of the Heinzes, Morse and the Thomases, was one of the examiners who passed on the solvency of several of the tottering banks and trust companies and participated in even the most select of the famous midnight conferences at the Hotel Manhattan and in Mr. Morgan's library.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS BY CALEB CHASE

Fifteen or twenty public bequests are included in the will of Caleb Chase, late member of the firm of Chase & Sanborn, who left a fortune said to exceed \$1,000,000, scheduled to be filed in the probate court of Suffolk county today.

To Mrs. Chase will be left the larger portion of his fortune, which will be held in trust for her during the remainder of her life. The public bequests include gifts ranging from \$5000 to \$10,000 each. Prominent among those receiving these gifts are the Salvation Army, which will get \$5000; his native town of Harwich, \$10,000; two Harwich churches, \$5000 each, and Boston and Brookline charities with which Mr. Chase was connected.

LONG TO MANAGE 'ALEXANDRIA.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Herman Long, the old-time shortstop of the Boston Nationals, is to be the manager of the Alexandria, Va., team in the new league just formed here.

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PICKWICK BRINGS BIG PRICE AT SALE

NEW YORK.—The first sessions of the sale of the library of Edwin N. Lapham of Chicago by the Anderson Company showed that the interest of booklovers in the writings of Charles Dickens is far from dying out. The prize of the sale was an uncut copy of "Pickwick" in the form in which it originally appeared. There were 20 serial parts, with the covers all intact. The book went to George D. Smith at the record price of \$1,450. "Sketches by Boz" brought \$205 from the same buyer. It was a first edition with fine impressions of the original Cruikshank illustrations.

A presentation copy of "A Christmas Carol" went to G. H. Richmond for \$270. It had Dickens' autograph and was given to his literary acquaintance, Albany Fonblaque.

Mrs. Browning's poems attracted some generous bidding. A Philadelphia, Dr. Philip Rosenbach, paid \$460 for a copy of her "Sonnets" printed before she decided to have them known as "Sonnets from the Portuguese." Her "Prometheus Bound," and example of the extremely rare first edition which Mrs. Browning suppressed pending a rewriting, went to George D. Smith for \$53. The same buyer took the original manuscript of "Little Mattie" for \$130. It was over Mrs. Browning's own signature.

Mr. Lapham's library contained some Goldsmith and Fielding works of great interest. A copy in the original calf of "The Vicar of Wakefield" was bought by F. W. Morris for \$570. The first editions of "The Deserted Village," "Stoops to Conquer," "The Traveller" and "Retaliation" went to Mr. Morris for about \$150 apiece. A set of Fielding, 19 volumes in all, all in first edition, was bought by G. H. Richmond for \$185.

PEPPERELL BANK ROBBERS BAFFLE

Police Are Hopeful of Capturing Thieves, However, Despite Unpromising Clues in Big Safe Looting.

PEPPERELL.—The police evidently are baffled but undaunted in the search for the daring robbers who dynamited the safe in the First National Bank and escaped with \$14,000 in cash. Not a sign of the band, which is understood to have fled in a red automobile, has been discovered, despite the alert watch maintained by the officers of every nearby city and town.

The only clues that may lead to their discovery are the red auto, the sledge hammer and crowbar and a four-ounce bottle partly filled with sweet oil, which the burglars left behind in the bank. This bottle bears the label of Town's corner drug store, corner of Middlesex and Central streets, Lowell. The police visited the store and a detailed description of the purchaser was given by the clerk who made the sale.

The burglars also left behind them two small bottles with about two tablespoonfuls of nitroglycerin in them.

The First National Bank suffered but slightly as a result of the robbery, as it carried an insurance of \$12,000 against burglars, and the bank's loss, therefore, will only be about \$2,000, outside the damage to the safe and building.

NEW FIELD FOR WORCESTER.

WORCESTER.—As result of its effort to secure real estate for a playground, Worcester Academy has come into possession of a portion of the Willard F. Pond estate, Providence and Spurr streets, and the students will have an 11-acre field for athletic contests.

COURT RESTRAINS AN ARDENT SUITOR

TOLEDO, O.—William C. Ragan made love to Mrs. Elsie Smith, a widow, so persistently that Judge Brough has granted a temporary injunction, asked for by Mrs. Smith, restraining Ragan from lavishing upon her his unwelcome attentions. Mrs. Smith asks that after a hearing the court forever enjoin Ragan from courting her. Ragan still asserts that "faint heart ne'er won fair lady."

In her petition the widow says that for two years Ragan has forced his attentions upon her, refusing to accept her dismissal. The climax came on Sunday. He called upon her, and when ordered to leave the house threatened to kill himself. She gave him \$100 to promise not to do himself bodily harm, and then stopped payment on the check.

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB SHOW OPENS

NEW YORK.—The National Arts Club, in collaboration with the National Society of Craftsmen, is holding its second annual exhibit in Gramercy Park. Included in the bookbinding exhibited is a tooled guest book, by Adeline G. Wykes.

Exhibits from the looms of Albert Herter attracted attention. The coloring of the products of the looms of Miss de Neergaard caused favorable comment, as did the examples being exhibited by Miss Margaret Whiting and Miss Ellen Miller of "Old Deerfield." The Grueby pieces show high art in pottery. The jewelry exhibit is the largest.

The "aloe of basketry" has specimens of that branch of handicraft. In the department of wood carving Karl von Rydysvard has five imported exhibits.

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Lynx Neckpieces	\$15.00	22.50	29.00	35.00	50.00
Fox Muffs	\$13.50	15.75	19.50	22.50	25.00
Fox Neckpieces	\$12.00	18.00	21.00	25.00	27.50
Pony Fur Coats	\$25.00	35.00	62.50	78.00	89.00
Sable Squirrel Coats	\$65.00	78.00	95.00	117.50	145.00
Fur Lined Coats	\$39.50	58.00	62.50	75.00	110.00
Hudson Seal Coats			\$120.00	142.50	160.00
Alaska Seal Coats	(Made to measure without extra charge)		\$650.00	850.00	1150.00
Mink Coats	(Made to measure without extra charge)		\$475.00	575.00	750.00

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MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO FOUND BY U. S. EXPERTS

Extent and Location of Coal Beds to Be Indicated in Geological Map Now Being Prepared.

FUEL IS HIGH GRADE

RATON, N. M.—Experts of the United States geological survey have been investigating the mineral deposits in this vicinity during the past summer as a preliminary to the preparation of a geological map showing the location and extent of the coal beds. This region contains extensive deposits of high-grade coal, samples of which have been collected for analysis, which will show the character and fuel value of the different deposits. It is already known that much, if not most, of the coal of this section is of high-grade bituminous and coking varieties.

Prefatory to the geologic map a topographic base map of the field near Raton, where the development of the mines is greatest, is being made. Another map, showing the extent of the coal-bearing formation between Raton and the Rocky mountains, is in course of preparation.

Valuable Discovery.

One valuable discovery made by the survey is the fact that the "Pierre shale," which is the oldest geologic formation exposed at the surface near Raton, while not coal bearing, gives indication of containing oil.

Above the Pierre shale is a white sandstone, which, while not a coal-bearing formation itself, is valued as a reference, inasmuch as it immediately underlies the real coal-bearing formation throughout this field.

Contains Seams of Coal.

Above the sandstone lies a coal-bearing formation of variable thickness. Near the mountains it runs from 150 to 250 feet in thickness, containing several seams of coal. Near Raton it is frequently found from 20 to 50 feet thick and contains the Raton coal, the most important coal bed in the field. In some places it has disappeared entirely under the influence of erosion, allowing the younger geologic formation to rest upon the sandstone. Near the Van Houten mine the conglomerate layer rests upon 13 feet of coal, while quarter of a mile away it rests upon the sandstone, which elsewhere underlies the coal.

The intrusion of igneous rocks into the coal beds has changed the coal, in some places, to coke. Elsewhere, the injection of a larger amount, by reason of greater heat, has transformed the coal into graphite.

Part of General Plan.

This survey of this region is part of the general plan of the U. S. geological survey to examine eventually all the mineral resources of the United States and put the information regarding them in shape to be available to the public. This includes examination and mapping of coal lands in general, and the classification and valuation of coal lands owned by the government.

The analyses of the coal samples taken will be made this winter, the fossils will be examined, field notes and other data studied and a preliminary report issued, which will be obtainable free of charge by those interested in the development of the industry. Later on exhaustive final report will be made.

It is believed that the result of the survey will be to add materially to the known coal resources of the country.

EMPEROR AND HEIR DIFFER ON BALKANS

Prince Ferdinand Plans to Seize Peninsula and Force Austria to Fight Russia—Cliques at Court.

VIENNA, Via Frontier.—An open clash between Emperor Franz Josef and Franz Ferdinand over the policy to pursue in the Balkan dispute is inevitable in the near future, according to diplomats high in the government service. Details are leaking out which show that the two are diametrically opposed and that each is supported by governmental factions.

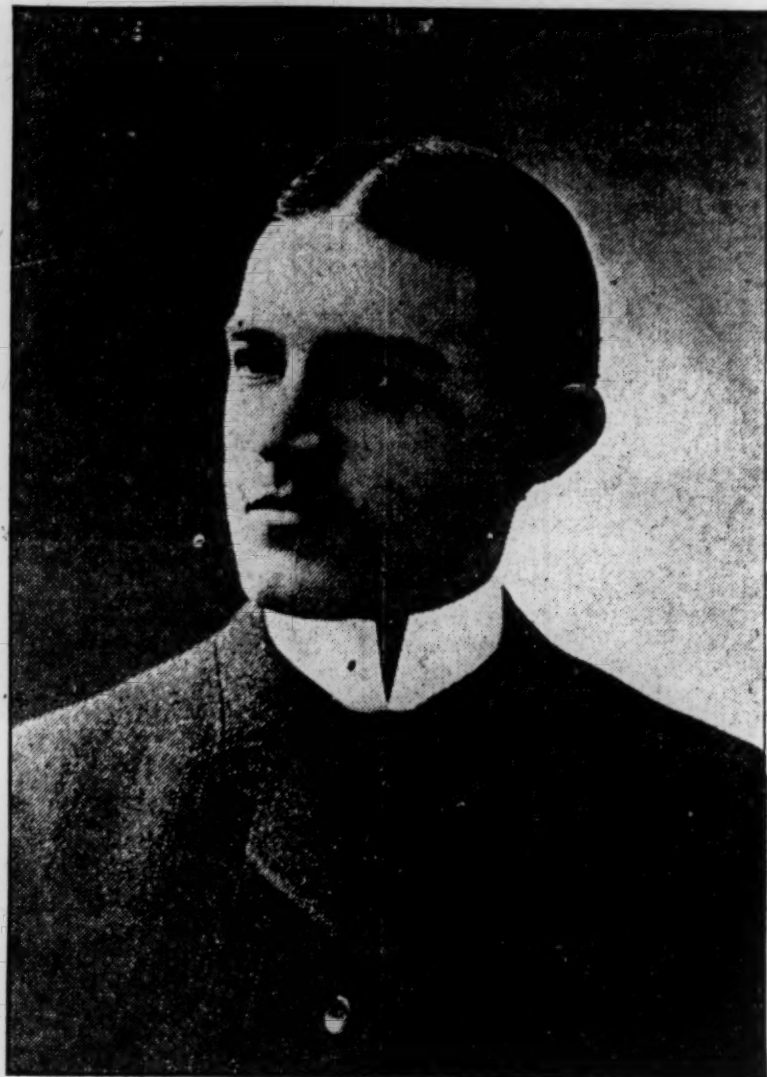
Ferdinand plans to seize the entire Balkan territory with a view to making the Austrian government the most powerful in Europe. His plan involves the partition of Turkey and the precipitation of an Austro-Russian struggle. Russia, he contends, is weak and disorganized. He fears that if he is compelled to wait until Franz Josef dies before winning the Austrian crown the present advantage will have been lost. Franz Josef is prepared to treat with Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro on a liberal basis, but has so far been hampered by his ministers.

The emperor is still the read power but having already begun to shift the burden of government to Ferdinand, he finds it most difficult to stop. Court cliques add to the difficulty of the task.

CUPID DEPLETES CHOIR.

The woman members of the 46th street Methodist Episcopal church of Bayonne, N. J., on account of their popularity found husbands readily, and the choir has been so depleted the music committee found it necessary to issue a call for volunteers to fill the places.—New York Herald.

Secretary to President-elect Taft



FRED W. CARPENTER.

Young Man Whose Knowledge of Affairs of State Marks Him for a Cabinet Position in the Years to Come.

WASHINGTON—Fred W. Carpenter, private secretary of President-elect Taft, will succeed Mr. Loeb in the important and onerous position of secretary to the President of the United States. The position will perhaps be more responsible than the one he has occupied for several years as Mr. Taft's right hand man, but it can scarcely mean more work for the young man.

As secretary to Mr. Taft he has been entrusted with weighty secrets of state and has proved his discretion to such an extent that the President-elect did not hesitate to consider him as one of his chief assistants-to-be as soon as he himself knew of his election.

Mr. Carpenter, if the precedents of the last few years are followed by the next President, will find himself a member of the cabinet before very long. The rise of Cortelyou has been from a clerical position in the government by way of White House secretary to cabinet rank, and Mr. Loeb has been frequently mentioned for such a position. The late Secretary of State John Hay was private secretary to President Lincoln and under him obtained his first initiation into national affairs.

BRIGAND MAKES LAND DESTITUTE

DIARBEKIR, Asia Minor.—Confusion worse confounded is the result of the late unfortunate campaign against the notorious brigand chief, Ibrahim Pasha, the virtual ruler of a large tract of Kurdistan.

The ruthless desolation wrought by Turkish troops in the whole Yezidee district, Ibrahim's stronghold, has reduced 20,000 or 30,000 people to absolute destitution. The campaign ought to have ended upon the surrender of his confederate, Hadji Hussein Konjo, at Diarbekir, but it was decided to prolong the operations until the complete submission of the Kurds. The troops not only failed in this, but disgraced themselves by shameful acts of lawlessness until the approach of the cold weather finally drove them out. They have now been entirely withdrawn and the country is once more at the mercy of the robber chiefs.

GOATS CLEAR LAND QUICKLY. Farmers at Lawrenceburg, Ind., have found that a herd of goats will clear the underbrush from a farm in a few months at a moderate cost. For the last five years a herd of forty goats has been eating there, and the animals have changed owners ten times.—N. Y. Tribune.

How the Slavs Formed an Alliance When Bulgarian Empire Fell

The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to have a comprehensive review of the past and present conditions existing in the Balkan peninsula and a discussion of the future prospects presented to its readers in instalments from the pen of a close student of the situation in this near eastern country. The sixth instalment is given below.

On the other hand, Serbia remained undisturbed in her possession of the country north and west of the Bulgarian sphere of influence. Nevertheless, the very fact of their steady growth side by side made a final clash inevitable.

In 1330 the Bulgarian empire fell never to rise again. The country was not annexed but made a dependency of Serbia. This amounted to an alliance of the two Slav peoples which effectively thwarted Hungary's designs and ward off Greek interference. Serbian power had just passed its zenith when the Turkish invasion long foreseen became a fact. The Turks occupied Adrianople in 1396 and at once made it their seat of government and in 1376 Bosnia and Albania broke away from Serbia.

Two years after the occupation of Adrianople the Turks took Philippopolis, and the Bulgar Czar from a protégé of Serbia became a Turkish vassal in 1396. Shortly after Sofia was taken, and finally in 1393 Tynovo, the ancient capital. The defeat at Nicopolis in 1396 of the allied Hungarians, Wallachians and Bulgars marked the end of Bulgaria for 500 years.

Turks Invaded Serbia. Meantime the Turks had invaded Serbia proper in 1386 and occupied Nisch until in 1389 on the fateful field of Kosovo, Serbs and Albanians were completely defeated.

Constantinople fell in 1453, and with it the last vestige of Imperial Rome. This event marks the end of the Middle Ages and the rejuvenation of the western world. Nowhere was the rejuvenation more brilliant than in that same fallen city. Truly the Imperial Power rose like a Phoenix from its ashes, more masterful than ever, in the guise of the Greek Orthodox church.

Around this power arose and raged the Balkan Kultur-Kampf, the end of which is not yet in sight.

The rivalry between Serbia and Bulgaria and the conquests of each at the expense of the other, resulted in the Bulgarianizing of Macedonia, with the

exception of the Greek coast settlements.

It was the Bulgarian who by his very advent shaped all future Balkan relations and was destined to become the dominant factor in the Balkan peninsula. The direction his movement took—midway between Greek and Serb,—and the fact that he was a conqueror, while the former was a trader and the latter a settler, marked him as the master of the Balkans, from the Black Sea to the Aegean, and possibly the Adriatic. Bulgaria is the only true Balkan power—the only nationality that is wholly of the Balkan.

Review Early Struggles.

The main feature of Balkan history during the middle ages is the struggle between Serbian and Bulgarian, rather than the struggle of both against the Byzantine empire. The net result was not the relative territory occupied by each, at the close of the middle ages, but their respective political and social conditions. Serbia, the democratic, composed of many clans, at the height of her imperial glory, was ready to fall to pieces. Bulgaria, the autocratic, had successfully welded together into one nation the whole population of the eastern Balkans.

The relative geographical position of the three nationalities changed but slightly and very slowly in the course of the next centuries. The principal feature is the conversion to Mohammedanism of the majority of the Albanian people, of large numbers of Bulgars, called Pomaks, and of a considerable part of the Serbs, mainly in Bosnia. The old, worn-out fabric of Imperial Byzantium had met its doom at the hands of the Turk; the greater power which had grown out of it, the Orthodox church, rose far above the brute force fired by fanaticism of their Asiatic conqueror.

Christian Government Intact. The government of the Christians was practically left intact. The administrative incapacity of the Turks left them no choice but to avail themselves of the existing order.

The Patriarch in Constantinople became the mediator between the Ottoman power and the Christian subjects and he was held directly responsible for their good behavior and loyalty. Under these circumstances, the Patriarch not only acted as their religious but also their secular head; and as the Patriarch, so each bishop in his diocese, was sitting in judgment on suits between his orthodox subjects, and even acting as a mediator between Christians and Mussulmans. The benefit was mutual.

PASTOR SUBMITS STRONG REASONS FOR RESIGNING

Rev. Dr. Bullock, Methodist, of the City of Mexico, Says Christian Science Is the Undivided Gospel.

WORKS ARE PROOF

CITY OF MEXICO.—The Rev. J. Barney Butler, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Church, South, of this city, has resigned his pastorate and is intending soon to return to the United States.

Mr. Butler has recently been preaching a series of significant sermons in which he gave out some of the reasons prompting his resignation from the Mexico City charge. The large audience that listened to him on a recent Sunday evening was electrified by his statements, which are now current in the American colony, where people are talking about the matter.

Mr. Butler is a courageous and conscientious man. These qualities were reflected in his discourse. He said, in substance, that for some time he had been dissatisfied with his work. There was something lacking to make it successful, and he had come to the conclusion that the church of today is not living up to its privileges.

The healing of body and soul, as insisted upon in the Christian Science church, he added, was the secret of the success of that movement in Mexico and everywhere else. No wonder he could see people leaving his flock and joining the Christian Science movement.

The churches have the problem to face, said Mr. Butler. If they expect to retrieve their falling membership, they must adopt the methods that are bringing success to what is regarded as an alien movement. As for himself, he did not get the results in his own work in Mexico City which he had hoped for.

He pleaded that he had worked conscientiously and up to his best light, and yet had to see people drifting away from his ministry. Therefore, though summoned to another charge in Kentucky in place of his Mexico mission, he had not the heart in his work that he used to have.

The Christian Scientists, he frankly admitted, preached the undivided gospel and were correspondingly successful. The sermon produced a profound impression in the American colony in this city.

GOATS CLEAR LAND QUICKLY.

Farmers at Lawrenceburg, Ind., have found that a herd of goats will clear the underbrush from a farm in a few months at a moderate cost. For the last five years a herd of forty goats has been eating there, and the animals have changed owners ten times.—N. Y. Tribune.

Carried Greek Power.

The Turkish conquests carried Greek power into territories where it never had successfully asserted itself or could have hoped to penetrate. It was as though the Greek body had disappeared and released the spirit. Material obstacles on which the old empire dashed itself to pieces, suddenly disappeared and new vistas of Greek dominion were constantly opening up as the Turks penetrated deeper and deeper into the European continent. It seemed like a return to Roman times when the Imperial Eagles carried Greek rather than Roman civilization to the eastern barbarians.

Systematic suppression of all things Slavic was intended to completely Hellenize their neighbors against the great day of imperial revival. Bulgarian national sentiment was so derided and humiliated that the Bulgars grew ashamed of their very name and called themselves a Greek. Only the lowliest knew that they were Bulgars and not Greeks, that they were the youth not the old age of the Balkans. One thing, however, was left to non-Greek Christians: the seemingly innocuous speech taught them by their mothers. It was the mother tongue, however elegant and however indispensable in daily intercourse, could not the speech of their forebears, learned at their mothers' knee.

Sought Restoration.

The movement aiming at the restoration of the Byzantine empire originated after the peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji in 1774, which terminated the second Russo-Turkish war. (1768-1774).

The first Turkish war (1735-39) resulted only in the cession of Azof (Crimea) but the second war gave Russia free passage through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, a local protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia and a general one over all the orthodox subjects of the Sultan.

In 1806, another war broke out and by the peace of Bucharest in 1812 she received the territory between the Danube and the Pruth. The latter is still the southwestern boundary of Russia and may be termed the Balkan Rubicon.

From 1812 to 1827 she closely watched events and when, after the ill-fated revo-

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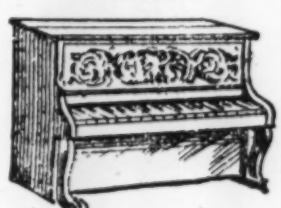
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The Daisy wagon beats them all. Good size body, highly varnished. Oval tires, hub caps, iron axles. Complete with seat and whip. Price \$1.50

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCK MARKET
SHOWING MUCH
IRREGULARITY

Heavy Selling Pressure Which Characterized Early Trading Is Followed by a Period of Good Buying.

LOCAL STOCKS DULL

Selling orders were quite plentiful when the New York stock market opened this morning for business. Yesterday's weak closing was followed today by lower quotations for American securities in the London market and when the operators in Wall street began trading it was almost altogether on the selling side. There were declines in nearly all of the important securities, ranging from a good fraction to more than a point during the early trading. Rock Island preferred, which had had quite a rise the past few days, broke over a point.

The Reaction Overdue. By many operators it was considered that the reaction was altogether a natural one after the long upward pull and that, in fact, it should have occurred some time ago. Speculation had been going at a lively clip and with the plentiful supply of money there did not seem to be much indication of a check to the buying. When the market started off today with lower prices prevailing, the opinion was that a good shaking out would take place. After the first 15 minutes, however, good buying orders came in and sharp recoveries took place.

Some Losses Recovered. In a short time some of the stocks that had been sold heavily were selling above last night's close. Then the market became quite irregular and mixed losses and gains prevailed throughout the list. Smelters at the opening was up an eighth at 92½. Northern Pacific was ½ off at 140½. Erie was ¼ lower at 32½. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was unchanged at 55. Amalgamated Copper was ½ lower at 83½. Missouri, Kansas & Texas declined ½ to 37½. Atchison was conspicuously strong in the face of the slump, selling up a quarter to 97½. The recovery caused good fractional gains.

Boston Market Irregular. The local market was lower at the opening and business was quiet. Adventure sold ¼ lower at 93½, a decline of 1½ from yesterday's best price. Amalgamated Copper was ½ off at 83½. North Butte was ¼ lower at 86½. Many other local stocks sold at prices unchanged from yesterday's close. Toward noon Massachusetts Electric preferred dropped a point to 58½. Small fractional gains were made by Wyandott and Royale.

PATRONAGE LOSS
SUITS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON.—"The congressmen will not raise a hand against the President's order placing fourth-class postmasters under civil service regulations," said Representative Campbell of Kansas. "Nearly every member will be mighty glad that he took the action and will welcome the day when all postmasters are under the same blanket. Postmasters do not cut near as much of a figure in politics as a great many people suppose they do. I, for one, will be very much pleased when I can wash my hands completely of the patronage business, for it makes a congressman more enemies than friends."

PINE BLUFF HOPES
FLOOD IS CHECKED

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—The Arkansas river flood being curbed by the dynamiting of the levee that turned the current toward this city and the crest of the flood believed to be near, hope is entertained in Pine Bluff for the first time in days. Serious danger still threatens many costly buildings undermined by the flood.

The whole town rejoiced when heavy reverberations told that despite government prohibition, desperate men had dynamited the levee. The flood here appears checked and the current is losing its swiftness. One day's damage is estimated at \$100,000.

HARVARD TO GET LARGE ESTATE.

HARVARD College will receive the residue of the estate of H. Harvey Treat, a wealthy man who recently died in Pittsfield, N. H. The will was admitted to probate by the supreme court at Lawrence Wednesday. It is understood that the estate is quite large. The New England Historic Genealogical Society gets \$10,000. John A. Perkins of Lawrence is named as executor.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS. Money between banks is quoted unchanged at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par per \$1,000 cash. The exchanges and balances for today compare with those of the same period for 1907 as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Exchanges	\$30,720,017	\$20,407,344
Balance	2,483,005	1,125,428

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$64,097.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Sale.
Amalgamated Copper	83 1/2	84	83 1/4	83 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry	46	46 1/4	46	46 1/4
Amer. Locomotive	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Amer. Smelt & Refining	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Am. Sugar	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	129	129 1/2	129	129 1/2
Anacosta	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Atchison	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98 1/4
Atchison pref.	101 1/4	101 3/4	101 1/4	101 3/4
Atlantic Coast Line	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	55	55 1/4	55	55 1/4
Canadian Pacific	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/2	131 3/4
Central Leather	28	28 1/4	28	28 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Chicago Great Western	11	11 1/4	11	11 1/4
C. C. & St. Louis	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	67
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Consolidated Gas	163 1/2	164	163 1/2	164
Delaware & Hudson	175	175 1/2	175	175 1/2
Erie	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
General Electric	158 1/2	159	158 1/2	159
Great Northern pref.	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Illinois Central	147 1/2	148	147 1/2	148
Kansas & Texas	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Kentucky & Nashville	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Missouri Pacific	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
National Lead	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
New York Central	116 1/2	117	116 1/2	117
Norfolk & Western	82	82 1/4	82	82 1/4
Northern Pacific	140 1/2	141	140 1/2	141
Northwestern	174	174 1/4	174	174 1/4
Pennsylvania	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
People's Gas	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Reading	137 1/2	138	137 1/2	138
Republic Steel	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Rock Island pref.	99	99 1/4	99	99 1/4
Southern Pacific	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118
Southern Railway	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
St. Paul	140	140 1/4	140	140 1/4
Texas Pacific	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Union Pacific	129 1/2	130	129 1/2	130
U. S. Rubber	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
U. S. Steel	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
U. S. Steel pref.	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113
Wabash	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Western Union	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	89
Westinghouse Electric	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	89
Westinghouse Central	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4

a Ex-dividend.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Atchison conv.	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
Interboro Met Co 4 1/2s	75	75	75	75 1/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113
Reading conv.	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98 1/2
Union Pacific conv. 4 1/2s	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104
Westinghouse conv.	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
U. S. Reg. 2 1/2s	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
do coupon	104	104	104	104
U. S. Reg. 3 1/2s	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
do coupon	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Small bonds	100	100	100	100
U. S. Reg. 4 1/2s	121 1/2	122	121 1/2	122
do coupon	123	123	123	123
Panama 2 1/2s	102	102	102	102
do coupon	104	104	104	104
Dist. Columbia 4 1/2s	110	110	110	110

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	1.05 1/2	1.05 3/4	1.05 1/2	1.05 3/4
Dec	1.05 1/2	1.05 3/4	1.05 1/2	1.05 3/4
July	1.03 1/2	1.03 3/4	1.03 1/2	1.03 3/4
Dec	.61	.61 1/4	.61	.61 1/4
May	.62 1/2	.62 3/4	.62 1/2	.62 3/4
July	.62 1/2	.62 3/4	.62 1/2	.62 3/4
Dec	.48 1/2	.48 3/4	.48 1/2	.48 3/4
May	.51 1/4	.51 3/4	.51 1/4	.51 3/4
July	.47 1/2	.47 3/4	.47 1/2	.47 3/4
Dec	.16 1/2	.16 3/4	.16 1/2	.16 3/4
May	.14 1/4	.14 1/2	.14 1/4	.14 1/2
Jan	.16 1/2	.16 3/4	.16 1/2	.16 3/4
Dec	.92	.92 1/4	.92	.92 1/4
Jan	.92 1/2	.92 3/4	.92 1/2	.92 3/4
May	.94 1/2	.94 3/4	.94 1/2	.94 3/4
Dec	.84	.84 1/4	.84	.84 1/4
Jan	.84 1/2	.84 3/4	.84 1/2	.84 3/4
May	.86 1/2	.86 3/4	.86 1/2	.86 3/4

BOSTON CURB.

	Range of prices from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Amal. New full pd. 15c	15c 1/2 to 15c 3/4
Arispe	15c 1/2 to 15c 3/4
Staples	15c 1/2 to 15c 3/4
Hay State Gas	9c 1/2 to 9c 3/4
Beaver	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Black Mt.	3 1/2 to 3 1/4
Weymouth	8 1/2 to 8 1/4
Boston City	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Consolidated	5c 1/2 to 5c 3/4
Consolidated	5c 1/2 to 5c 3/4
Consolidated	5c 1/2 to 5c 3/4
Consolidated	5c 1/2 to 5c 3/4

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

Total reserve decreased £1,415,000, circulation increased £458,000, bullion decreased £296,000, other securities decreased £1,100,000, other deposits decreased £1,230,000, public deposits decreased £1,210,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities now is 48.50 per cent against 48.92 per cent last week.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee opening: December, 5.05@5.10; January, 5.10@5.15; February, 5.10@5.20; March-April, 5.20@5.25; May, 5.25@5.30; June-July, 5.25@5.35; August, 5.30@5.40; September, 5.30@5.35; October-November, 5.35@5.40.

EXPLOSION STARTS FIRE IN MINE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A telephone message from Central City, Ky., says the coal mine of the Central Coal and Iron Company caught fire about 3 o'clock, supposedly from an explosion. One hundred miners escaped.

ADOPTS THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it has adopted the direct current system of electric traction, generally known as the "third rail," for its New York & Long Island tunnel extension.

J. F. GLIDER DIES.

NEW YORK—John Francis Glider, a well known pianist and professor of music, is dead at Bordentown, N. J. He was the eldest brother of Richard Watson Glider, and was born in 1837.

LABOR THAT IS HARD.

Church—Did you ever work for a railroad company?
Gotham—Well, yes; I've tried to open the car windows.—Yonkers Statesman.

HEAVY SELLING
OF STEEL STOCK
PAST FEW DAYS

Inference Is That Big Fellows Who Purchased When Market Was Low Unloaded on the New Purchasers.

EARNINGS INCREASE

There were evidences the past few days of heavy selling of steel common. When ten thousand-share blocks came out with some frequency it may be set down that some of the big fellows who got in lower down are unloading upon the public. For nothing has occurred to change the situation so far as the industry itself is concerned. The steel business is improving daily and intrinsically, steel common is worth more today than it was a week or two weeks ago. All of the steel trades are doing well and prospects continue to brighten daily. It is estimated that there are in the market specifications for railroad material to the amount of about \$25,000,000.

Prices Continue Firm.

Constructional steel is certain of a good year's production in 1909. The enormous amount of building to be done that is conditioned under plans on the boards of engineers and architects assures the running of the principal steel mills engaged for the engineering and building trades on full time by the opening of spring. The tube and pipe trade exhibits a notable improvement. Wire trade is increasing. There is no improvement in the tin plate trade, except for account of a few interests employed for making cans for the varnish and oil trades. Prices on all kinds of steel and the principal products thereof are firm, with no likelihood of changes one way or the other.

Earnings Considerably Increased.

According to the best authorities the United States Steel Corporation has been operating since the close of the third quarter of the year at slightly over 60 per cent of normal capacity. At this ratio the earnings for the last quarter should be considerably in excess of the preceding one when earnings were computed on a basis of about 57 per cent of normal. The net earnings for the quarter are estimated at \$28,461,411, which compare with previous quarters of the year as follows:

Quarter ended: Dec. 31, \$28,461,411; Sept. 30, \$27,106,274; June 30, \$20,265,762; March 31, \$18,229,065; total, \$94,863,440.

Upon this estimate there should be a surplus available for the common stock equal to 4.7 per cent. To some this figure may seem rather high, yet the most conservative estimate placed it over 4 per cent and many of these computations did not take into consideration the fact that conditions are steadily improving so that December is likely to prove the best month of the year.

DIVIDENDS

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock payable January 2 to stock of record December 15.

The Seattle Electric Company has declared a dividend of \$2.75 per share on its common stock payable January 15 to stock of record at close of business January 1.

The Buffalo Mines Company, limited, has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an additional dividend of 1 per cent. The previous disbursement on the issue was 3 per cent on October last.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the first preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

The Waltham Trust Company has declared semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 per share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 30. This is an increase of \$1 per share and places the stock on a five per cent basis.

BALTIMORE—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable December 31 to stock of record December 19. This places the issue on a 16 per cent basis. The company heretofore paid 14 per cent annually.

PHILADELPHIA—The American Pipe Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable January 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Nevins, president of the Cohasset Central Mines Company, announces that at the next meeting of the directors of the company, which will be held in New York on December 17, the initial dividend on its stock will be declared.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—Cotton market opened steady, 3 to 4 points higher. December 9.25@9.30; January 8.95@9.00; March 8.94@8.95; May 8.90@8.95.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton: Business quiet; prices steady. American midds up 5.02. Sales 0090, 300 for speculation and export. Receipts 27,000, 17,300 American. Futures opened steady.

EARNINGS MADE
BY RAILROADS

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

	October.	Decrease
Total op. rev.	\$3,602,370	\$202,136
Op. expenses	2,550,194	143,535
Net op. rev.	1,052,176	\$81,388
Outside op. rev.	9,064	\$7,919
Total rev.	1,061,240	\$89,307
Taxes	138,918	6,223
Op. income	1,223,612	\$95,481
Net income	42,917	\$4,178
Gross corp. income	1,155,929	\$41,303
Charges	605,914	109,726
Net corp. income	409,014	\$142,609
Dividends	151,464	21,571
Surplus	338,551	\$163,000
Four months ending Oct. 31		
Total op. income	14,045,074	1,404,851
Net op. rev.	4,485,876	309,504
Op. expenses	3,062,290	306,216
Op. income	3,980,192	288,623
Gross corp. income	4,135,362	338,525
Charges	1,524,146	301
Net corp. income	2,611,216	\$237,800
Dividends	605,648	82,716
Surplus	1,905,568	\$155,084

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

	October.	Decrease
Gross revenue	\$4,944,238	\$143,274
Op. ex. taxes	3,442,436	168,009
Net revenue	1,501,802	\$85,265
From July 1:		
Gross revenue	17,887,400	1,673,701
Op. ex. taxes	12,800,058	2,025,629
Op. income	4,987,342	\$251,775
From July 1:		
Gross revenue	\$295,388	\$50,729
Op. income	92,924	5,250
From July 1:		
Gross revenue	1,933,554	145,367
Op. income	303,339	\$7,710

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.

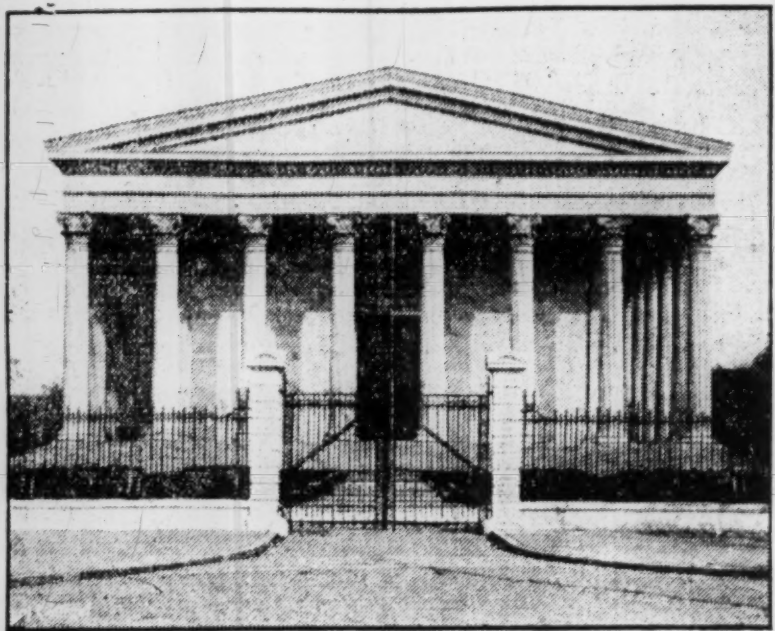
	October.	Decrease
Op. revenue	\$2,392,158	\$444,441
Op. expenses	1,580,194	295,538
Net op. rev.	951,964	148,903
Fixed charges	305,305	522
Surplus	646,659	149,267
From July 1:		
Op. revenue	9,029,194	1,346,744
Op. expenses	5,063,682	200,306
Surplus	3,965,512	201,937

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Surplus	9,878	782
MASS. ELECTRIC COMPANIES.		
Year ended Sept. 30. Consolidated income		
account of operating companies:		
Earnings	\$7,809,010	\$7,758,511
Expenses	5,001,518	5,000,652
Net earnings	2,807,492	2,757,858
Int. rentals, taxes,	1,784,438	1,702,623
Net div. inc.	1,023,054	1,055,235

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

Far-Famed Philadelphia College



Girard College, Philadelphia.

The name of Stephen Girard is indelibly impressed upon Philadelphia as a city, because of the generous benefactions of this famous mariner and merchant.

The most important of these benefactions is the college which bears Girard's name, and which takes under its protection each year hundreds of the city's orphan boys, and cares for them until young manhood is reached and preparing them in every way to take up business activities.

The college building, which is in the midst of a beautiful enclosed park, containing dormitories and other college buildings, is a stately example of Greek architecture—in fact, a reproduction of the Parthenon of Athens. It has stood for nearly three-quarters of a century, sheltering within its walls thousands of beneficiaries of its noble founder.

BOY POLICE IN COUNCIL BLUFFS

A very novel law-and-order force, known as the "Boy Police Force" has been tried with considerable success in Council Bluffs, Ia., according to the New York Tribune. So popular has the new institution become that practically every boy in town has applied for the position of "policeman," and the juvenile criminal has disappeared. The Tribune explains the genesis of the boy policeman as follows:

The "Boy" police force was organized among street Arabs, newsboys, boot-blacks, and boys who would naturally be expected to oppose just such a movement. Four years ago Chief Richmond was arranging a schedule of his men for the Fourth of July. Already the boys were beginning to shoot off giant crackers. The chief had ordered that any boy caught setting off fireworks before the hour which ushered in the Fourth should be arrested.

A policeman entered, half dragging, half leading a dirty-faced little fellow, who was wiping his eyes on his sleeve.

"Caught the boy shooting a giant cracker. Here's the cracker itself as evidence," said the policeman.

"All right. Put the boy over in that chair," said the chief.

Chief Richmond is a friend of boys and understands them.

"Jimmie," he said, "what do you say to helping me make the 'gang' behave themselves tomorrow? I need a good boy, and I believe you are the very one I want."

"Not me," answered Jimmie. "I am not going to tell on my friends."

"No, I don't want you to tell on your companions, my son," said the chief. "I'll make you a regular policeman, and you can arrest any boy just like a regular policeman can."

"And can I have a star?"

"Yes, I'll give you a badge," answered Richmond.

"All right, I'm with you," and Jimmie was there and then made a special, and started out to keep the other boys from shooting off crackers.

American Heroes and Heroines

SERGEANT MOLLY PITCHER.

It was on Monmouth field in New Jersey, in 1778, the third year of the American Revolution, that Molly Pitcher performed her golden deed and became a heroine.

Molly Pitcher was not her true name. She was born Mary Ludwig and became the wife of a barber named John Hays. Before her marriage she had been a servant in the household of General Irvine, a zealous American patriot. In this household she was first called Molly and there imbibed the brave sentiments of her master.

Shortly after her marriage she induced her husband to enter the colonial army and he became a gunner in Proctor's 1st Pennsylvania Artillery. When he made ready to march with his regiment, Molly determined to go with him. She decided that she could best serve her country by serving the soldiers who were defending it.

So Molly Hays staid close by her husband's side in all the dangers of war and she made it her duty to care for the wounded and to carry water to the gunners. She did not carry the water in a pail but in a pitcher, and so the soldiers came to call her Molly Pitcher.

It was on a Sunday, June 28, 1778, the hottest day of all that year, that the American forces under General Washington, attacked the British forces under Sir Henry Clinton near the Monmouth court house. The battle was long and desperate, but the American army was victorious. All day Molly Pitcher carried water from a spring at the foot of the hill to the gunners in the thick of the fighting.

Just as Molly was ascending the hill on perhaps her hundredth trip, a charge of cavalry descended upon her husband's gun, and Gunner Hays fell dead.

Rushing forward with a pang of desolation in her heart she heard an officer say: "Wheel back the gun; there's no one to serve it." She threw down her pitcher and ran forward crying: "I'll serve my husband's gun."

She seized the rammer and filled her husband's place during the battle. The next day General Greene asked for her and when she came modestly to answer his summons, he escorted her to the headquarters of the commander-in-chief, General Washington, commended her bravery and presented her with the commission of sergeant in the Continental Army.

The battle of Monmouth was the only battle in the war in which everyone of the thirteen colonies were represented, and Sergeant Molly Pitcher was the heroine of that great day. She was pensioned by the government and lived to be seventy-nine years old. In 1876, the year of the centennial, a monument was erected to her memory.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE"

S. T. PAUL has written in his epistle to the Corinthians: "And now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

Following Paul, many Christian thinkers have emphasized charity as the vital element of true religious life, and have urged men to cultivate and cherish that quality of thought which "suffereth long and is kind," which "seeketh not her own," which "thinketh no evil," and which "beareth," "believeth," "hopeth," "endureth," all things. Indeed, human relationships were impossible without such charity, and whosoever its greatest measure abounds, there the most of heaven on earth abides.

Charity may be defined Love made practical in human affairs. It is interest for the other man's welfare, consideration for the other man's view-point, concern for all that makes the sum of the other man's success and happiness. Charity is expressed in all the modes of unselfed purposes, and the heart wherein it dwells is ever alight with the joy of seeking another's good, ever shining away, with the lamp of loving-kindness, the dark accumulations of earth's illness, ignorance, sin and pain. Charity is manifest in consideration for the little things of life, and in the constant effort to minimize the friction and pressure of personal associations. Charity, surely, is the oil of gladness which makes smooth running for the day's machinery, and the myriad wheels of earth's activities sorely need its gentle presence.

One of the most evident and most needed forms of charity is expressed in what is termed the spirit of making allowances. Mortals are continuously active in the minutiae of their personal affairs. An onlooker sees such activity, and generally draws some conclusion more or less satisfactory to himself, concerning what he observes. If this observer be given to habits of suspicion and criticism in his own thinking, he will bring this to bear upon the situation before him. If he be animated by the spirit of making allowances, his conclusions necessarily will be charitably governed. It is not what actually oc-

curs, which brings trouble to that individual and to others. When matters are sifted to the discovering of facts, justice, and consequently harmony, very generally prevail. Two men may witness the same incident or be aware of the same condition. The one will make the matter an occasion of censure, the other will make allowances and suspend judgment. The one will wound, the other will heal even where some measure of wrong obtains, for kindness is always constructive. Appearances so often mislead, that the one who can withhold blame until he knows facts eases the burden of humanity for himself and for all.

When all men pray to be delivered from seeing their fellow-men in a false light, and withhold condemnation until they feel that such prayer has been answered, "the greatest of these" will so prevail that charity's present scenes must be transformed into gardens of gladness and content. The spontaneous desire to spare all living things pain, and to make every allowance for the brother man, may well cheer the heart of the one who finds such desire springing within him, for it means that the habits of criticism and ill-will are being slain by "the brightness of his coming," and that good will is ascending in thought and deed. Christian Science is bringing this to pass naturally and gently in many grateful lives, and the good health which attends this increase of kindness points very plainly to the reasons for much of the physical suffering which afflicts mortals.

Human wisdom may argue that the man who always makes allowances is not properly reading character, and will be taken advantage of by much of the evil he fails to detect. Jesus said: "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." The worldly wise contend, also, that this teaching, literally obeyed, would mean evil's advantage; and it must be admitted that there may be in the present stage of growth careful footsteps to be taken in rising to the

perfect love which blots out all animus of evil; yet this direction of the master Christian stands out before all Christendom, unqualified, without compromise and without apology. Christ Jesus understood a higher law than that of mortals. Well he knew that the spirit which forgives lifts its possessor far above the reach of retaliation, and that the spirit which intelligently, in obedience to God's law, penetrates appearances and makes allowances for shortcomings, receives such measure of wisdom from on high as enables it to be divinely protected in all circumstances. Indeed, such charity cannot meet the fate which overtakes ignorance or stupidity, for its native upspringing goodness enlists the help of God, and can never be left defenseless.

The inadequacy of criticism, and its opposite extreme, undue personal admiration, was made evident recently by the remark of a First Reader who had just received a compliment. Quietly, thoughtfully, she commented: "After all, it is not admiration we need, but love." And in the same way, it is not criticism men need, nor superficial judgment, nor hasty conclusions as to motives and acts, but love—that love which delights to cancel offenses and to lift a tired offender to the skies of renewed endeavor through sympathetic faith in honest effort. Such love cannot be deceived, for its appeal is to the best everywhere, and the best must needs respond. Greater than faith, greater than hope, this "greatest" quality, unselfed brotherly love, quickens the universal heart to repentance, to redemption, to a coming into its own, and by means of its gracious ministry the woes of earth are relaxing their pressure and giving up their boast.

One who has grown to see only the least bit of Mrs. Eddy's toil, sacrifice, unbounded compassion, and utter effacement of self, must be laying hold of gleam upon gleam of hope that her Christ-message will some fair day reach and release all that is bound upon earth, and turn every wandering footstep heavenward. Assuredly this is not too great a hope, for the redemptive power of this "greatest" Love cannot be stayed until its universal work be wholly accomplished.

Country-Life Problems.

With the purpose of solving some of the more important rural problems and in an endeavor to improve conditions of country life, inquiries have been sent out to about 300,000 residents of the country and those who have studied rural subjects by the commission of country life appointed by the President. The correspondents are requested to say whether conditions with regard to each subject are satisfactory and to make any suggestions looking to their improvement which may occur to them. The subjects included in the inquiries are as follows:

Home-making—The choice and preparation of food; wells and water and waste; house construction; conveniences and appliances; help.

Education—Rural schools; agricultural and household subjects; preparation of teachers for country life; farmers' institutes; colleges; extension work.

Buying and selling—Cooperation in dairying, in poultry, in raising fruit, marketing, etc.; middlemen, buying associations.

Communications—Roads; trolley lines; telephones, postal service.

Organizations—Farmers' clubs; granges; experiment club; farmers' unions, etc.; women's organizations.

Land—Tenancy; form of rental.

Finance—Savings banks; rural credit societies; insurance.

Public health—The regulation of; water supplies; the prevention of disease.

Social life—Public gatherings; festival days, literary clubs; reading clubs; church, schoolhouse and other social centers.

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Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the Business Department.

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Five Trunk Lines.

Seems to Menace the Office Boy

A firm in Beloit, Wis., has hit upon a scheme for timing the errand boy who pushes a light delivery or mail cart. It has been the custom of boys employed by this firm, so it is said, to leave with a cart early in the afternoon for a trip that should not consume more than fifteen minutes, and to return late in the evening, or about the time the ball games had come to a close. From this it will be seen that the errand boy in Beloit is a good deal like the errand boy everywhere else.

The firm in question now equips its mail and delivery carts with an auto-meter and odometer combined. The combination registers the speed with which the boy travels and tells how far he has been when he comes back. From the reports thus registered the office manager can tell almost exactly where the boy has been during his absence.

One would suppose that these devices would be resented by the Beloit errand boy, or that the knowledge that he could not henceforth loiter on his errands without having the fact reported to the manager would break his heart. But, strange to say, the boy is said to be greatly interested in the mechanism of the cart, and to be taking pleasure in making good record runs.

This is getting pretty close to the office boy—the regular office boy—and it would seem to indicate that the time is not far distant when what he is doing on the mornings when he is late, or what he is doing on the days when he is unable to be down, or what he is doing when the visiting team is to be "slaughtered," will be recorded by a machine that hangs over the manager's desk and in such a position that everybody in the office, or the store, or the factory, can read it!

If our inventive genius can grapple with the problem of telling where the office boy may be found when he is most needed, then, indeed, it will seem as if nothing in the line of invention can be beyond us.

On Their Honor

The annual official apple "harvest" at Witham (Essex) elementary school was held yesterday, and all the boys assembled to take part. Apples and cherries grow in profusion in the school playground, but the headmaster declares that his pupils never touch them except at the "harvest."

Not one apple has been taken without authority since the case 10 years ago of a new boy from London, who did not know the rules. There were 8 bushels of fine russet apples on one tree alone—a D'Arcy spire. So low hung its fruit-laden branches that the lads at play had to bend their heads when running beneath the tree to avoid knocking off the apples. Some windfalls, it is stated, even lay for days beneath the trees without one apple being taken.—London Evening Standard.

A true faith can no more be separated from good works than the light of the candle can from its heat, or the heat from its light.—Jonathan Edwards.

Things Interesting, Instructive and Important.

Since 1902, when the federal reclamation act was passed, the government has added 5,000,000 acres to the country's habitable land, and these, added to the 7,200,000 reclaimed from the desert before that year, make an increase of 12,200,000 acres in the country's habitable area, an average of 2,000,000 acres a year.

A train was stopped in Nevada not long since by a meteor, the light from which was mistaken by the engineer for a signal of some sort. The meteor, which was described by the engineer and passengers as being as big as a house, crossed the tracks just ahead of the train with a brilliant, dazzling light that blinded the eyes for a number of seconds.

A little troupe of famous French singers made a tour of the French watering places during the last summer, giving performances in the open air for the benefit of deserving charities. They traveled in an automobile, which also carried a portable stage.

A New York state farmer has put in an application for an insurance policy that will protect his property from damage by airships as well as by lightning.

The making of bamboo hats is one of the chief industries of the natives of the East Indies, and quite often the children are more expert than their mothers in weaving the strips together and forming the designs. In transporting the long stalks of bamboo to the factory, the natives tie the ends of two stalks together, spread them apart a short distance forward of the center, tie a cross piece between, and carry them on their shoulders.

A monster sunfish, measuring 11 feet across, 9 feet in length, and estimated to weigh fully 1,000 pounds, was captured by Prof. C. F. Holder of Pasadena, Cal., while fishing at Santa Catalina.

The oldest ticket office in the United States now in existence is in Delaware. It was erected in 1832, at which time the Newcastle & Frenchtown railroad, one of the first in the country, was built for transporting freight and passengers from boats on the Delaware river at Frenchtown to boats on the Chesapeake at Newcastle. The office is now in possession of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Prayer is good. I counsel it to you again and again, in joy, in sickness of heart. The infidel will not pray, the creed slave prays to the image in his box.—George Meredith.

How He Lost His Friends

He was always wounding their feelings, making sarcastic or funny remarks at their expense.

He was cold and reserved in his manner, cranky, gloomy, pessimistic.

He was suspicious of everybody.

He never threw the doors of his heart wide open to people or took them into his confidence.

He was always ready to receive assistance from his friends, but always too busy or too stingy to assist them in their time of need.

He regarded friendship as a luxury to be enjoyed, instead of an opportunity for service.

He never learned that implicit generous trust is the very foundation stone of friendship.

He never thought it worth while to spend time in keeping up his friendships.

He did not realize that friendship will not thrive on sentiment alone; that there must be service to nourish it.

He did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.

He borrowed money from them.

He was not loyal to them.

He never hesitated to sacrifice their reputation for his advantage.

He was always saying mean things about them in their absence.

He measured them by their ability to advance him.—Success Magazine.

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CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT

WHY WE STUDY GREEK

In the early days the Greeks did not live in great cities, but on farms and in the mountains and valleys. They tilled the soil and raised flocks of sheep and cattle, and also they went to sea in a kind of ship called a galley. They learned to build and paint and carve from the Assyrians; and to build ships and make long cruises from the Phoenicians; and to study the stars and other things from the Egyptians.

In these very early days the greatest men of the Greeks made their own weapons, and built their own homes and did labor side by side with the humblest and thought it honorable to do so. The women washed the clothing, even princesses did that, and will some day read in the Odyssey. And they made beautiful embroideries when they handled the needle. But everything they did, men or women, they tried to do beautifully. Even the blacksmiths made most beautiful things.

One of the most marked characteristics of these early Greeks was the story telling habit. They were the greatest lovers of fairy stories that ever were. They made all that they did into a sort of continued story of adventure and romance. And when their own adventures failed them, they made up stories about the gods. For the Greeks understood that there was a power in the world superior to that of a mortal, and they saw that power in many ways and so gave it many names, not recognizing that it came from the one God as did their neighbors the Jews. So the Greeks always spoke of the gods and talked of them as they would their elder brothers, for they believed that the gods worked with them in the harvest field, in their homes, and in battle.

Many of the stories which the Greek fathers and mothers told their children to encourage them and make them more noble were not true stories, that is, they were not true in fact, but they were in essential reality. For when they told a story of courage to their children, the children became courageous, and through a story of nobility and gentleness the children became noble and gentle.

The Greeks made their stories very

beautiful, as they did their carving and building and embroidery. They put the stories into words as beautiful as they could imagine, words which they believed to have wings so that they would fly to all parts of the earth and carry their fame. These "winged words" have indeed done so. And we have today those old stories or myths as part of our education.

Now the very earliest stories of Greece are called myths because they are not true in fact, as we said, but true in the inner meaning, otherwise we should not continue to tell them. Some of these later myths were told of real living men, so there came a time when it was difficult to tell what was noble invention and what was an accomplished deed. Out of that misty region of fairy story gradually emerges the true story of the Greeks, just as a ship comes out of the fog when the sun burns the mist away on a bright morning.

The whole world imitates the Greek idea in what is really good and noble and beautiful, for these things can never die. And that is why we study Greek and still tell the stories of the Greek heroes.

There are other reasons why we study Greek.

THE DAY'S PUZZLE

Plants and Flowers.

1. A sasharime banner. 2. Accident repaired. 3. Evening shadow. 4. Live forever. 5. Grave. 6. Stump of the wise king. 7. Hasty pudding and a place to eat it. 8. Organ of the body at rest. 9. Universal cure. 10. Bird's weapon. 11. Insect's pitfall. 12. Animal's caudal appendage. 13. A bird's crest. 14. Healing potion.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S RIDDLE.
Memory.

CHINESE HUMOR.

The Chinese, like the Indians, are not given to light laughter and promiscuous jesting. Nevertheless they have a keen sense of humor, and their booksellers publish collections of jokes, some of which recall stories that are too well known to the western world. The most famous work of humor published in the Celestial Empire is called the Book of Laughter (Hsiao Lin Kuang). These tales show almost every phase of the comic, and they are at times not without a touch of cynicism.—The Scrap Book.

AESOP'S FABLES RETOLD

THE COCKS AND THE EAGLE.

Two Game Cocks were fiercely fighting. One at last put the other to flight. The vanquished Cock skulked away and hid himself in a quiet corner. The conqueror, flying up to a high wall, flapped his wings and crowed exultantly with all his might. An Eagle sailing through the air pounced upon him and carried him off in his talons. The vanquished Cock immediately came out of his corner, and ruled henceforth with undisputed mastery. Pride goeth before destruction!

What were these cocks fiercely fighting for? Was there any real reason why two fowls of the same family should have contended so bitterly? They had nothing at all to dispute over except who should walk in the highest place. Now a real enemy was at hand and because of the folly of their own dispute they did not observe the dark shadow in the sky. It was the pettiness of their contention which caused them to occupy their minds with unworthy matters resulting in the downfall of one of them. Being a worthy Cock requires the performance of other duties than proudly strutting, else the brood in the barnyard will be left without a protector. The real duty of the Cock on the wall is to watch.

Speak the Word.

A word fitly spoken in due season, how good it is.—Prov. xv. 23.

TELL me something that will be joy through all the years to me; Let my heart forever hold One divinest grain of gold. Just a simple little word, Yet the dearest ever heard. Something that will bring me rest When the world seems all distraught.

As the candle in the night Sends abroad its cheerful light, So a little word may be Like a lighthouse in the sea. When the winds and waves of life Fill the breast with storm and strife, Just one star my boat may guide To the harbor glorified.

—Nixon Waterman.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 3, 1908.

The Covenant with Japan

All who desire the promotion of "on earth peace, good-will toward men" will rejoice that an appeal to reason, instead of a conflict of arms, has brought into being a "covenant" between the United States and Japan. While war has been looked upon in the past as an inevitable part of the process of adjusting the relations between nations, it is now being more clearly seen that it is not so much the war that produces results as the period of soberness and sanity which follows. Nations are recognizing the importance of safeguarding soberness and sanity, and on this account arbitration is becoming an important feature in international treaties.

Had this country and Japan been so foolish as to go to war over the questions dealt with in their covenant, bitterness and suffering insupportable would have resulted. Then, in the end, they could hardly have reached a more satisfactory adjustment of affairs than that presented in this agreement, which Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, aptly characterizes as "something like a transaction between trusted friends."

Nothing can be lost by this country, but on the contrary everything can be gained, by proving Baron Takahira is justified, and the Japanese as a whole are justified, in having "entire confidence in the great moral strength of the United States government." Nothing can be lost by this country, but everything can be gained, by proving also that we "trust in the strong good faith of the Japanese government."

The beginning of war comes with considering the possibilities of war—in thought and in talk about war. War is the natural product of fear and hate. When love for all mankind destroys these in the human consciousness, war will cease. Every effort to bring this country and Japan into unity on the basis of divine Principle—the love for all and the good of all—should be encouraged. Talk about war and prophecies of war between these two nations should cease. Only one possibility should be mentally entertained—that of peace and of mutual good-will and confidence.

Nations, as well as men, can always find a common ground for harmonious relations in the promotion of the common good — by making good their only God. They are already learning this, for experience is teaching them the value of turning to intelligence, instead of to prejudice and fear, for guidance. Eventually, Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" will be demonstrated: "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars."

Four out of the seven Massachusetts cities which held elections on Tuesday voted in opposition to license. These were New Bedford, Marlboro, Waltham and Quincy. With the exception of Fitchburg, gains were made for the no-license cause in every city, and in that city only three votes were lost as against the vote of last year. The license majority was considerably reduced in Pittsfield. Marlboro for the first time in seventeen years went no-license, the license majority of five hundred and thirty-one of last year having been turned into a majority of three hundred against it, a net gain for no-license of over eight hundred votes. New Bedford, which voted in favor of liquor selling last year by less than one hundred went "dry" on Tuesday. Altogether the showing is satisfactory.

Of the numerous propositions made in connection with the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, none is more important or more interesting than that the present territory of New Mexico, when admitted into the Union as a state, shall be named Lincoln in honor of the great emancipator. This has been followed by the suggestion that instead of renaming New Mexico a new state for the purpose be carved out of eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and the panhandle of Idaho.

Of course, it would be far more difficult to secure the consent of the three states last named to a surrender of portions of their territory than it would be to secure from the people of New Mexico their consent to a change in the name of their state. States, like individuals, are tenacious of their landed possessions. It is next to impossible to obtain from any organized district, in fact, whether it be state, county or municipality, consent to a proposition for changing its boundaries, especially when it is intended to contract them. It is exceedingly doubtful, to say the least, if Washington, Oregon and Idaho could be induced to part between them with enough territory to constitute a state which in area would measure up in dignity to the name of Lincoln.

One of the objections raised to New Mexico is that it can never be a state of sufficient importance to be worthy of the name which it is proposed to bestow upon it. This objection might be raised against many of the existing states with equal force, but it could not be raised with special reference to New Mexico except by those uninformed with regard to its area, its resources and its possibilities.

New Mexico contains 78,451,200 acres; it is rich in timber, mineral and farm lands; it possesses a magnificent climate; it has a wealth of scenery. According to the census of 1900, the value of its cereal crop was \$3,887,796, of its live stock—4,768,280 head—\$22,935,668. Since 1900 the development of the territory has been marvelous. Its growth in population and wealth has kept pace with the advancement of the great Southwest in general. Although the territory which is included within its borders today had a large and industrious population, either Aztec or Toltec, at the time of the discovery of America, it is, so far as development along modern lines is concerned, still in its infancy, and it offers to the worker and the capitalist as many and as inviting opportunities as may be found at this time in any other part of the country. During recent years, too, the population has not only been increasing but changing in character. There has been a steady flow of immigration toward it from the southern and northern states. Its prospects for a bright future are very good.

The name of Lincoln is one that might be borne proudly by any of the older states of the Union, it is true, but there is no reason why the very youngest state, assuming that New Mexico shall be admitted, should not be inspired by it, rise up to it, measure up with it and in time be worthy of it.

Discovering Capacity in Men

A man whose business it was to trade in horses and vehicles had his attention called to a beautiful black horse which an auctioneer had been trying to sell. Prospective buyers had asked to have the handsome animal put in harness and tried out, but he seemed to get into a very fury of resistance when hitched to the clumsy express wagon. So much time had been lost trying to sell the horse to customers who proved timid when they saw his angry struggles, that he was finally sold for a few dollars to the man who had liked him in spite of his furies. Next day he harnessed the horse to an old ramshackle wagon to try his quality on the road, but the old wagon was literally kicked to pieces by the indignant creature. Then the buyer saw a light on the problem, and brought out a saddle and himself mounted on horseback. At this the noble horse seemed to thrill with delight, and was so eager to show his quality that he leaped a wall into a garden, crossed it, and took the other wall in his stride. Before that ride was over his new master discovered that he had found a bargain in one of the best saddle horses in the country, and the handsome fellow was no more degraded by servile attachment to a lumbering vehicle. He was sold for a large price, and found his place in the stable of a man who was able to keep hunters. And many a time the horse was admired for his beauty, and strength, and grace in leaping walls and fences. Had this horse not found sympathy from a man, he might have been like the pacing mustang Thompson Seton writes about, that struggled to its very death in order to be free.

This parable is long, but it illustrates the case of many men whom relatives and friends try to force into uncongenial work. When they do find their places, work that others could not do to them is a delight. The problem for a man is to find his place and his work. The success of many masters of men has been due to a certain insight into character, whereby they were able to judge concerning the capacities of men. They were continually discovering workers, taking employes out of places of their own choice and placing them amid difficulties and trials until the latent gift—which had been discerned was developed.

The problem comes to the individual man as well as to the director of the efforts of men. How is capacity to be discerned? Robert Louis Stevenson says: "Life is a business we are all apt to mismanage. We should despise a man who gave as little activity and forethought to the conduct of any other business." It is indisputably true that Christian Science teaches men how to manage this neglected business. It arouses men from the soporific of ritual. It redeems men from the palsy of fear. It lifts life above "the inanities of custom." In fine, it liberates man from government without, by traditional theories and superstitious beliefs, and calls upon him to discover his capacity for work as an individual, original man. And the beauty of its influence is that men find themselves progressively related to work that they enjoy doing as they place their lives unreservedly under the government of divine Principle.

The baby Emperor of China, Pu Yi, has been formally enthroned under the name of Hsuan Tung, the ceremonies of the accession having been carried out in Peking with all due regard for traditional custom. Everything at court will be done, of course, in the baby Emperor's name, and every form of etiquette which would be demanded by a ruler of full age will be observed in his presence. He is, for instance, to "receive" the diplomatic corps at a later date, and, as a mark of courtesy to the throne the diplomats will be compelled to defer to every wink of the baby Emperor's sleepy eyes.

The data contained in the report of the secretary of war concerning the progress of work on the Panama Canal is full of interest, as an accounting of the achievements in that great undertaking is full of encouragement. The American public is so familiar with the difficulties encountered by the French company and with the misfortunes that overtook and overwhelmed it, and has been made so well acquainted with the obstacles to be met and removed by our own engineers and workmen, that it entertains no false notions with regard to the nature of the enterprise.

The report covers the year ending on the thirtieth of last June. While it is not up-to-date in the ordinary sense, its contents indicate the general trend of things and it may be accepted as an exhibit as well of the potential character of the forces employed on the Isthmus as of the work actually accomplished. The imagination may easily fill the gap. And yet not altogether, and for a very satisfactory reason. For instance, the excavation for the year ending June 30 last amounted to 12,065,138 cubic yards, a splendid showing. There is every reason for believing the excavation for the year ending November 30 would make a better showing, and that the excavation for the year ending on June 30 of next year will break all records. The reason for the greater progress of the work of excavation is found in the fact that there is a constantly growing efficiency not only in the machinery but in the handling of it.

No unforeseen difficulties have thus far been encountered. The cutting of the gap of Culebra continues steadily and satisfactorily. A great deal has been accomplished in dredging under tidewater at Colon. Diversion channels for rivers have been constructed. A substantial beginning has been made in the great dam and flight of locks at Gatun—the crucial point of the entire enterprise.

No attempt is made to conceal the fact that the difficulties still to be overcome are enormous. Engineers of eminence who are not connected with the work, and who, consequently, cannot well know all about the situation, are inclined to be pessimistic as to the outcome. But the engineers on the ground, and these are equally eminent, are confident. They do not minimize the difficulties but they are constantly engaged in devising methods of overcoming them.

The Gatun dam and locks constitute a problem the like of which engineering skill has never before been called upon to meet. But that it will be solved is something concerning which there is not a doubt among the splendid corps of engineers engaged on the stupendous enterprise. In this confidence we are glad to have an opportunity of sharing.

Arctic Explorer Baldwin, who became known to the public particularly by reason of his connection with the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, is confident that if afforded the opportunity he would be able to reach the pole by the drifting method. He presents his case plausibly and ably, but thus far he has met with little or no encouragement in a financial way.

Progress of the Panama Canal

The societies usually called Associated Charities or Charity Organization Societies which exist in nearly all our cities originated in a society organized in London in 1869 and named the Society for Organizing Charity and Suppressing Mendicity. It was supported by such men as Gladstone, Ruskin and Cardinal Manning and its objects and methods have been accepted at least in form and theory by what is called modern charity. The main object of this parent society was declared to be "the cure as distinguished from the mere alleviation of distress." Its chief method was "to help to self-help." It discouraged the practice of almsgiving and did not "seek to give something for nothing."

Now Christian Science has been criticized as lacking charity. Let us consider this. Christian Science "helps to self-help" in the most effectual manner by producing or restoring the moral and physical health. Its beneficent activity is making useful men and women of great numbers whose desire or ability to be useful was blighted by sin or disease.

A recent book contains the statement that Christian Science requires those whom it helps to become members of its church and this assertion has been republished in several reviews of the book. In fact, no one is urged to join the Christian Science Church and only those persons are admitted to membership who first have studied this religion and have adopted it as their own.

Does Christian Science work for "the cure as distinguished from the mere alleviation of distress"? It certainly does. Christian Science attacks the cause of distress by eradicating its root and origin. Indeed no other system undertakes so radical a cure. Mrs. Eddy writes: "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin and death, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause." (Unity of Good, p. 9.)

If evil in cause or effect is real in an absolute or metaphysical sense, it cannot be thoroughly cured; its forms may be changed but humanity cannot be saved from it. On the other hand if evil is unreal (if it is only a negation—a false sense of existence or being—a wrong sense of that which is eternally right) it can be scientifically cured and abolished. Every case of Christian Science healing proves the truth of its propositions, for Christian Science overcomes sin and suffering on the basis of their unreality.

This understanding of the truth of being is steadily gaining ground in human consciousness and its growth will ultimately exclude and abolish evil and all its consequences, including poverty and distress. Thus Christian Science fulfills John's revelation: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

The jubilee of the anniversary of the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne of Austria is being disturbed by riots in Prague, growing out of the mixed language question, which, of course, is a difficulty growing out of the mixed race question. Martial law has been proclaimed in the city and this has only served to exasperate the Czech students, who charge that the German residents induced the issuance of the proclamation. The rioting in Prague threatens to become at once a matter of national importance, inasmuch as the Czech representatives in the Austrian Parliament, which begins its fall session in Vienna today, threaten to make trouble for the new cabinet organized by Dr. Hiernerth. Aside from the jubilee, Austria's complications arising from the Balkan situation would make it particularly desirable that the internal affairs of the empire should be serene at this time. But the contrary is the case, and the discontent growing out of the traditional conflict between the Czechs and the Germans is likely to be increased rather than calmed by the excitement prevailing throughout Eastern Europe, and of which Austria is practically the center.

False News in the Newspapers

A bill has been introduced in the Vermont Legislature whose purpose is to prevent the imposition of false news upon newspapers. Some of the newspapers of that state, it appears, have been deceived from time to time either by practical jokers or by persons having ulterior designs in view, into publishing in their columns news which was not news but simply mere fabrication. These newspapers have been hurt in this manner both in reputation and in pocket, and it is very largely in response to their demand for protection that the bill referred to has been drawn up and introduced. This form of deceit, as our readers are doubtless aware, has not been wholly confined to Vermont. Newspapers in the great cities of the country have frequently been victimized in a similar way. Sometimes serious results have followed, as, for instance, when the false news has been of a kind to reflect upon the personal character or business integrity of some citizen. In many such instances, rather than confess any weakness in management, newspapers thus victimized have assumed the entire responsibility for the publication of the falsehood and have, thereby, been compelled to suffer in the estimation of their readers for a moral offense of which they were in no wise guilty. The Vermont measure should become law, and the law should be enacted by other states. It speaks well for decent journalism that the newspapers of the Green Mountain State are demanding the enactment of the measure not merely for their own protection but on the high ground of public policy. What is good public policy must, of course, be good newspaper policy in the long run. The newspaper which is careful not to deceive the public is not itself likely to be deceived, and when a newspaper whose reliability is established is successfully imposed upon, as sometimes happens, it is pretty certain to receive from fair-minded people more sympathy than censure.

There can be no question now but that parliamentary government is gaining headway in Russia. This is proved by the fact that the present duma has been able to meet in adjourned session. Previous dumas were not permitted to adjourn. The first opened on May 10, 1906, and was dissolved on the following July 12. The second opened on March 5, 1907, and was dissolved by imperial ukase on June 16. The present duma convened on November 14, 1907, and sat until July 11, 1908, when its first session was adjourned in regular form. Nothing remarkable in a legislative way has been accomplished by the Russian Parliament so far. There has been little opportunity for accomplishment. But the mere fact of the existence of the parliament is slowly but surely popularizing it.

Shall New Mexico Be Renamed "Lincoln"?